



## Ruth & Griesemer.



## FIRST LESSONS

IN

## URDU

BY

GEORGE J. DANN, Baptist Missionary, Bankipore.

#### CALCUTTA:

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## FIRST LISSONS

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## UARU

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SELT ROBER VELVAS DES TA GENELS.

## PREFACE.

This little book, like my "First Lessons in Hindi," has been written to supply a need. It is intended to help those who have to study Urdu in the Persian character from the beginning, and, for this reason, in the Exercises, Vocabularies, and Grammatical Notes, that character has been used; a transliteration into Roman characters being added, as such a transliteration will be found useful to beginners. At the same time those who wish, at this stage, to learn to use only Roman-Urdu will find the book useful.

The Grammatical Notes are only introductory and elementary, as it is hoped that the student of this book will go forward to more extensive and profounder works. They will, it is to be hoped, lead up to Platts's "Hindustani Grammar," Kempson's "Syntax and Idioms of Hindustani," and other works of a more advanced character.

The Vocabulary used is that of the simplest kind of Urdu, such as will be found helpful in acquiring the language of everyday life.

Having laid a foundation of this kind, the student will find himself able to begin speaking the language, a most important factor in acquiring a sound and accurate knowledge of Urdu. Reading, writing and speaking should be cultivated simultaneously, or the student will perhaps find himself able to read intelligently, to discuss points of Grammar, and yet be unable to express his thoughts with fluency and accuracy.

A Munshi will be found invaluable for teaching to write with facility and correctness, and for correcting his pupil's pronunciation, and pointing out errors in speaking and writing, but not for teaching grammar and vocabulary. The student is, therefore, advised to master this little book at the outset, using the Munshi for help in writing, and spelling, and correcting pronunciation. It has been found a very useful plan to take a book like one of the Gospels, of which the general meaning will be familiar to the student, and, deferring translation till the First Lessons have been mastered, hearing the Munshi read over slowly and distinctly, verse by verse, or paragraph by paragraph, then to read it after him, while he corrects errors in pronunciation.

Then by the time this book has been digested, the student will have learnt to use his Dictionary and his Grammar, he will have got over the early difficulties of reading and pronunciation, and will find translation and speaking come easily. It is advisable to continue reading aloud to the Munshi, who should be given plainly to understand that he is expected to perfect his pupil in pronunciation and idiom. These are properly his business. If the student expects more from him, he will be disappointed. Faithful work with Dictionary and Grammar, and persistent practice in speaking, are indispensable if one wishes to learn a modern language thoroughly, and the best works of this kind are, in the end, the cheapest.

This little book will help the student to make a beginning. If he does not find all he wants in it, he may perhaps be asked to bear in mind that it is a very small and elementary work, and has therefore been made as simple as possible.

G. J. DANN.

BANKIPUR: August, 1911.

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## First Lessons in Urdu.

The Urdu consonants are as follows:-

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Name.	Power.	Uncon- nected Form.		Medial	rated		Power.
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The Urdu vowels, short and long, and diphthongs, are as follows:—

Ī	1	1	Ī	ای	أو	-1	e-1	او	أو
							ai		

Combined with consonants:-

The mark called jazm or sukūn signifies that the consonant over which it is written is not vocalized, as narm, sard, sust, gir, گر-ست-سود-نرم. Tashdid doubles the consonant over which it is written, as quwwat, tatṭī. گنی قرت . Other orthographical signs, occasionally used, will be dealt with in notes to the exercises, as the need for explanation may arise.

#### LESSON I.

#### READING EXERCISE.

Note.—Short  $a^{(\cdot)}$  will not usually be written. Where no vowel is written it is to be understood.

اب زر رتههٔ اِس اُلا رُمُ رب رب قرر رکههٔ رِس وُلا دُم رب قرر رکههٔ رِس وُلا دُم راکههٔ فرا آور روز اُود قری قراک دُرا اُرَا دُور زور دُور دُور اُرَی

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#### LESSON II.

#### EXERCISE IN TRANSLITERATION.

The following words are to be transliterated from the Roman into the Persian character:—

Din, rāt, jī, 'aql, gīt, bāt, bat, chīz, roz, waqt, baras, kar, ba'd, burā, baṛā, adā, murg, shakk, fajr, zabh, qaul, s

ḥaqq, shām, binā, marz, āj, zan, sir, hil, milā, 'alī, <u>Kh</u>udā, hai, he, bil, niṣf, <u>kh</u>āss, bhun, jhīl, fíl, him, b'az, bish, nān.

//2 \_\_\_\_\_ breed

#### LESSON III.

The following words are to be transliterated into the Roman character:—

صحوا - سحاب - صادق - لعاب - نصیب - شهرت - فوصت - کثوت - وارث - هلال - قطوں - زکام - خوان - مسطو - وصلي - تختي - مصوي - جهول - جازا - دنیا - کوزا - کلورا - گونا - سرخاب - شاداب - یعقوب - حقیقت - طواوت - قذاعت - معواج - یاجوج - تحاشا - اسباب - عجائب - صداقت \*

Transliterate into the Persian character:-

Gangā, larkā, mez, nangā, sawāb, hisāb, rikāb, tālib, gulāb, rukhsat, sā'at, raḥmat, nihāl, patthar, gustākh, liyāqat, ganwār, langūr, banāwat, andāz, musibat, jamā'at,

haqiqat, galati, jhutha, 'aurat, riwaj. andoni

In the following lessons the vowel-points will not be written. In Urdu literature they are very rarely written and the student will therefore be compelled to learn to read without them. In this book, in order to help the student at this early stage, the Urdu, as romanized, is printed beside the Urdu in the Persian character. The student is advised to practise reading in the Persian character, so as to gain facility in it, as romanized books are comparatively few.

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## LESSON IV.

#### THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

#### Gender and Number.

In Urdu, nouns signifying males are usually masculine, and those which signify females feminine. To this general rule there are some exceptions, owing to the gender of certain nouns following their form, rather than their signification.

Generally speaking, nouns ending in (a),  $(a \circ o)$ ,  $(\bar{u} \text{ or } o) \overset{\$}{-} (a)$ , are masculine. Terminations usually denoting the feminine are (a), (a), and (a), (a), (a), (a), (a)

To these rules the exceptions are very numerous. For the beginner the safest rule is to learn the gender of each word when the word itself is learnt. For elaborate lists of rules and exceptions, the student is referred to the Standard Grammars of Urdu, especially that of Platts.

- Plural. 1. Masculine nouns ending in a consonant are the same in the nominative singular and plural, as عمر ghar, house or houses.
- 2. Masculines in 1,  $\acute{a}$ , or  $\overset{\checkmark}{=}$   $\overset{}{=}$   $\overset{}{=}$   $\overset{}{a}$ , change to  $\overset{}{=}$  ,  $\overset{}{e}$ , in the nominative plural, as  $\overset{\checkmark}{=}$  ,  $lark\~{a}$ , boy,  $\overset{\checkmark}{=}$  ,  $lark\~{e}$ , boys.
- 3. Feminine nouns in على بان , take the form يان بان بان jūn in the plural nominative, as لتركيال, larkiyān, girl, لتركيال , larkiyān, girls.
- 4. Other feminine nouns terminate in يى, en, in the nominative plural, as راتيى, rāten, nights.

Adjectives ending in 1,  $\bar{a}$ , form their feminine in =, i; as Nk,  $k\bar{a}l\bar{a}$  ghor $\bar{a}$ , black horse, Nk $\bar{a}li$  ghori, black mare. Singular and plural are the same in form. All other adjectives are indeclinable.

Verbs agree with their nominatives in number and person, excepting in the forms noted in Lesson VII, below.

### Exercise.

1. ه ميز ه yi	n mez	hai.
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#### Translate into Urdu :-

1. This is a man. 2. That thing is a table. 3. This horse is big. 4. Those girls were fair. 5. These boys were dark. 6. This thing is small. 7. That is (a) white table. 8. (The) black cloths. 9. Large tables. 10. (The) cloths are white. 11. This woman is small. 12. Those are black mares.

#### VOCABULARY.

- يغ, yih, pron. and adj. pron. com. gen. sing. and pl. he, she, it, this, these.
- s, wuh, pron. and adj. pron. com. gen. sing. and pl. he she, it, that, those.

hai, v. sing. com. gen., is. مير , hain , v. plur. ,, ,, are. نها, thā, v. sing. m. gen., was. تع, the, v. pl. m. ,, were. , thī, v. sing. fem. gen., was. ر , thín, v. pl. ,, ,, ,, were. mez, n. fem. table. ادمی admī, n. masc. man. عورت 'aurat, n. fem. woman. ghorā, n. masc. horse. ghorī, n. fem. mare. larkā, n. masc. boy. لركي larkī, n. fem. girl. ات, rāt, n. fem. night. kaprā, n. masc. cloth. chīz, n. fem. thing. barā, adj., large, big, tall. chhotā, adj., little, small, short. yk kālā, adj., black, dark. سفيد sufed, adj., white.

In Urdu the verb usually ends the sentence. In modern Urdu the third personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives have the same forms in the singular and plural. In the older Urdu literature, as in Hindi, the plurals are ye and we, respectively. The student is advised not to use these obsolete forms.

#### LESSON V.

THE VERB. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

The Imperfect Participle and its Tenses.

- 1. The principal parts of the Urdu verb are:-
  - (1) The Root, as گرgir, fall.  $\bar{a}$ , come. kah, say.
  - (2) The Infinitive, as گونا , girna, to fall. نام , ānā, to come. گونا , kahnā, to say.
  - (3) The Imperfect (or Present) Participle, as قبق girtā, falling. الآباء, ātā, coming. الأباء kahtā, saying.
  - (4) The Perfect or Passive Participle, as \( \frac{1}{\sigma}, \) \( qir\bar{a}, \) \( fallen. \( \frac{1}{\sigma}, \) \( ay\bar{a}, \) \( came. \) \( \frac{1}{\sigma}, \) \( k\bar{a}h\bar{a}, \) \( said. \) \( From \) the above examples it will be seen that the Infinitive is formed by adding to the root \( \frac{1}{\sigma}, t\bar{a} \) \( 1 \) and the Perfect or Passive Participle by adding \( \frac{1}{\sigma}, \) \( ai, \) when the root ends in a consonant, or \( \frac{1}{\sigma}, y\bar{a}, \) if it ends in a vowel. The final \( \frac{1}{\sigma}, \) is inflected to \( \sigma \bar{i}, \) when the Infinitive, which is really a verbal noun, or the Participle, is in the feminine.
- 2. The Present Imperfect tense is formed by adding to the Imperfect Participle the auxiliary verb \_ hai, is.

#### Singular.

- 1. مين گرتاهون , main girtā hūn. I am falling.
- 2. تو گوتا هے , tū girtā hai. Thou art falling.
- 3. Lys, wuh girtā hai. He is falling.

#### Plural.

م گرتے هيں, ham girte hain. We are falling. tum girte ho. You are falling. دم ورت عو هير , wuh girte hain. They are falling.

The feminine is the same except that the participle ends in وج أُوتي هم , wuh girtí hai, she is falling. هم گرتی هیں, ham girtí hain, we are falling.

3. The Past Imperfect is formed by adding to the Imperfect Participle the auxiliary 43, thā, was.

#### Singular.

- 1. مين گرتا تها , main girtā thā. I was falling.
- 2. نو گرتا تها , tū girtā thā. Thou wast falling.
- 3. ولا گرة تها , wuh girtā thā. He was falling.

#### Plural.

- 1. هم گرتے تھ, ham girte the. We were falling. 2. قم گرتے تھ , tum girte the. You were falling. 3. مع گرتے تھ, wuh girte the. They were falling.

Feminine مين گرتى بهي , main girtí thí. I was falling. , wuh girtī thīn. They were falling.

#### EXERCISE

- الكركري ghar girtā hai.
- انے میں larke ate hain. 2.
- main jātā thā. 3.
- tum jātī ho. قم جاتى هو 4.
- auraten jāgtī thīn. عورتين جاگذي تهيي 5.

6. بيچ ررتے هيں bachche rote hain.

7. گيوڙا چلتا هي ghorā chaltā hai.

8. لتوكيال سوتى هيى larkiyān sotī hain.

9. الله الله الله wuh larkā uthtā hai.

10. يه بيل چلتے تي yih bail chalte the.

11. ایک عورت هنستی ه ek 'aurat hanstī hai.

12. دو آدمي بولتے تھ do ādmī bolte the.

#### Translate into Urdu:-

1. A man is laughing. 2. Two oxen are going (moving). 3. That child is sleeping. 4. Those men were going (away). 5. I am coming. 6. Two houses were falling. 7. A horse is falling. 8. This girl is crying. 9. Those two men are waking (awake). 10. That horse is getting up. 11. Two black oxen were coming. 12. You (m.) were sleeping.

Note.—1. Words in brackets are not to be translated.

Note.—2. There is no definite article in Urdu. Various ways of expressing its meaning may be learned by careful observation of the forms of the sentences given in this and subsequent exercises.

#### VOCABULARY.

liles, bolná. v. intransitive, to speak. , گونا girnā, to fall. liT. ānā, to come. ر جانا jana, to go away, depart. tila chalnā, to go along, move. الله jāgnā, to awake, be awake. 22 الودا to cry, weep. ronā, lion, to sleep. sonā,

ارتهنا, uṭhnā, v. intransitive, to get up, rise.

limia, hansnā, ", ", to laugh.

گهر, ghar, n. masc. house.

بچا, bachchā, ,, ,, child, infant.

بيل, bail, ", ", ox.

ایک, ek, adj. one.

ر , do, ,, two.

#### LESSON VI.

TENSES FROM THE PERFECT OR PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

#### Intransitive Verbs.

1. The Past Indefinite is identical in form with the Perfect Participle, which, in the case of intransitive verbs, is inflected to agree in gender and number with its nominative, as:—

#### Singular.

- 1. مين گوا , main girā, I fell.
- 2. أو كرا, tū girā, Thou didst fall.
- 3. ولا أو بي , wuh girā, He fell.

#### Plural.

- 1. مم گرے, ham gire. We fell.
- 2. تم گرے, tum gire. You fell.
- 3. ولا أو wuh gire. They fell.

Feminine مين گريي , main girí, I fell. هم گوين , ham girín, we fell, etc.

2. The Present or Proximate Perfect is formed by



adding the auxiliary a, hai, to the Perfect Participle, and,

3. The Past or Remote Perfect by adding 4, tha, to the Perfect Participle. These constructions also are used with intransitive verbs only.

#### PRESENT PERFECT.

#### Singular.

- 1. مين گوا هون , main girā hūn. I have fallen.
- 2. توگوا هے , tū girā hai. Thou hast fallen.
- 3. ولا قوا هے, wuh girā hai. He has fallen.

#### Plural.

- 1. هم گرے هيں, ham gire hain. We have fallen.
- 2. قم گرے هو, tum gire ho. You have fallen.
- 3. ولا گرے هير, wuh gire hain. They have fallen.

Feminine 3 singular ولا أرى هے , wuh giri hai, she has fallen, etc.

#### PAST PERFECT.

#### Singular.

- 1. مين گرا تها , main girā thā. I had fallen.
- 2. تو گرا تها , tū girā thā. Thou hadst fallen.
- 3. ولا كرا قها , wuh girā thā. He had fallen.

#### Plural

- ا. قام گرے گرے , ham gire the. We had fallen.
   الم گرے تے , tum gire the. You had fallen.
- 3. ¿ , wuh gire the. They had fallen.

Feminine singular 3 ولا گرى قهى, wuh girí thí, she had fallen, etc.

The Indefinite Perfect is comparatively little used. The Present and Past Perfect, or as they are called by Indian grammarians, the Past Proximate and Past Remote, divide most of the work between them, according as the action, etc., of the verb is regarded as having taken place a shorter or longer time ago.

Note.—After a vowel, the terminations  $\stackrel{.}{\_}$  and  $\stackrel{.}{}$  (ye and yi) are not fully written and pronounced, but the orthographical sign  $\stackrel{.}{\_}$  hamza is used instead, as ليخ, lie, instead of ليد, liye.

#### EXERCISE.

- 'aurat bolī. 1. عورت بولي مرد أتها تها 2. mard uthā tha. 3. یہ بھل گرے ھیں yih phal gire hain. ولا دیواے یہاں پڑے تھے 4. wuh kapre yahān pare the. 5. نوکر کہاں گئے ھیں naukar kahān gaye hain, مالک وهال سویا تها 6. mālik wahān soyā thā.
- 7. دو لال كتابين يهان گربي do lāl kitāben yahān girín.
- 8. پېول کېلے هيی phūl khile hain.
- 9. سب بانس پهٽے تي sab bāns phațe the.
- 10. ابت بیج روئے bahut bachche roye (róe).
- 11. ميز ٿوتي هے mez tūtī hai.
- 12. جانور بولتے تھ jānwār bole the.

#### Translate into Urdu:-

1. (The) men had spoken. 2. All (the) women wept. 3. Many clothes had split. 4. (The) master fell. 5. (The) servants got up. 6. All (the) children have slept. 7. (The) oxen had fallen. 8. A book is lying (translate

with present perfect of \$\\ \bar{\bar{\gamma}} \rightarral{\gamma} parn\bar{a}\$) here. 9. Two red fruits have fallen. 10. All (the) yellow flowers have bloomed. 11. All (the) servants have awaked. 12. (The) bamboo has been broken.

#### VOCABULARY.

الله , khilnā, v. int. to open (flowers), bloom.

word applies to animals and inanimate things as well as to human beings, as, the cock crows, the chair creaks, the man speaks; all are expressed by bolnā.

, parnā, v. int. to lie, to be lying.

ييا , gayā, ,, ,, (perfect participle of jānā) gone.

, tūṭnā, ,, ,, to break, be broken.

پهتنا, phaṭnā, ,, ,, to split, to be torn.

مرد, mard, n. mas. man, as distinguished from woman.

پهل , *phal*, ,, ,, fruit.

, naukar, ,, ,, servant.

مالک, mālik, ..., master.

ر الله , kitāb, ,, fem. book.

پهول, phúl, "m. flower.

رانس , bāns, ,, ,, bamboo.

., ouits, ,, ,, bamboo

جانور, jānwar, ,, ,, animal.

يهاى, yahān, adv. here.

وهاي, wahān, ,, there.

کہاں , kahān, ,, where ?

سب, sab, adj. all.

بيت , bahut, ,, many.

پيلا , pīlā, ,, yellow (Hindí).

s), zard, ,, (Persian).

كل, *lāl*, ,, red (H.).

ن ,  $sur\underline{kh}$  , , , , (P.).

The words in these vocabularies marked "Hindi" or "h" are usually those understood by all classes. The Persian alternatives are usually employed in Urdu literature and are preferred by educated Mohammadans.

#### LESSON VII.

TRANSITIVE VERBS. TENSES FORMED WITH THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Agent and Accusative Cases.

1. There is no Active Perfect Participle in Urdu. The Perfect Participle, like its original in Sanskrit, is really a Passive Participle, and has that title in Urdu Grammar (ism maful, original). In order to form the Perfect tenses of the Transitive Verb a construction like that of the English Passive is used. The Participle is made to agree in gender and number with the object or patient and not with the subject or agent of the verb, and the doer of the action is signified by affixing the particle in action, ne, the sign of the agent case, as it is called by European Grammarians. The Perfect Participle and its auxiliaries agree with the object in gender and number, unless the object is constructed with the particle of the worbal forms are in the masculine singular.

The following sentences will illustrate this construc-

The woman had seen flowers, 'عدرت نے پہول دیکھ تھ اللہ admion ne topiyan dekhī hain. The men have seen (the) hats. & the tites i spo, mard ne khana khaya hai. بعورت ن پهول ديكها قها. عورت ن پهول ديكها قها and ne rote khá, i hai.

The woman has seen (a) flower. The woman had seen flowers. The man has eaten bread. The man has eaten food.

# With 5, ko.

نجال نے لوکوں کو دیکھا تھا. ساس نے لوکوں کو دیکھا تھا. اللہ نے لوکیوں کو دیکھا تھا. اللہ نے لوکیوں کو دیکھا تھا التركي كو مارا هم العبان التركي لوتي كو مارا هم التركي كو مارا هم التركي نا لتركي كو مارا هم التركي التركي

The father had seen the girls. Themother had seen the boys. The boy has struck the girl. The girl has struck the boy.

2. The object of the verb or accusative is either identical in form with the nominative, or the particle \$\fo\$, \$ko\$, is affixed. The use, or otherwise, of this particle is one of the most delicate points of Urdu idiom. For the present the learner is advised to confine the use of \$\fo\$, \$ko\$, to persons, as in the specimen sentences above given. In subsequent lessons further hints will be given.

3. Before affixing any of the particles (like  $\angle$ , ne, and  $\flat$ , ko), which signify case relations, the noun is inflected, when capable of inflection. The inflected form

is called the oblique or formative.

Masc. inflected. الرّك الرّك

4. The pronouns are inflected as follows:-

Agent sing. 
$$\begin{cases} 1 \text{st pers.} & \text{i. i. } \\ 2 \text{nd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 3 \text{rd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 1 \text{st pers.} & \text{i. i. } \\ 2 \text{nd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 1 \text{st pers.} & \text{i. i. } \\ 2 \text{nd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 2 \text{nd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 3 \text{rd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 3 \text{rd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 1 \text{fop ne.} \end{cases}$$
Agent plural 
$$\begin{cases} 1 \text{st pers.} & \text{i. i. } \\ 2 \text{nd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 3 \text{rd} & \text{i. i. } \\ 1 \text{fop ne.} \end{cases}$$

Acc. sing.  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{st pers.} & \text{sing.} \\ \text{are, mujhe.} \\ 2 \text{nd} & \text{stable}, tujh ko. \end{cases}$ 

5. When the pronouns are used adjectively the order is:—

(1) Adjective pronoun. (2) The Noun qualified.

(3) The affixed particle, as مارا هے أمارا في بادمي نے مارا هے is ádmí ne mārā hai. This man has struck.

6. The student will be relieved to know that there are only the six following verbs in Urdu which are irregular. The irregularity is in the Perfect Participle and the tenses formed from it.

pf. pt. 100, huá, isa, honá. to become. ,, ,, 100, muá, i, marná. to die. ,, ,, گيا ,, gayá, lila, jáná, to go. U,S, karná, ,, ,, کیا , kiyá, to do. lis, dená. ,, " الله diyá, to give. ليا , lená, ,, ,, ايا , liyá, to take.

#### EXERCISE.

- 1. میں نے گہر بنائے هیں main ne ghar banāye hain.
- 2. آدمي نے مجهکو ماراتها admi ne mujh ko mārā thā.
- 3. عورتوں نے دو کتابیں پڑھي تھيں 'auraton' ne do kitaben' parhi thīn.

- 4. پیلوں نے گھاس کھاہی ہے bailon ne ghās khāī hai.
- 5. لتركي نح كهانا پكايا هے larkī ne khānā pakāyā hai.
- 6. سانب نے لترکی کو کاتا تھا sāṇp ne laṛkí ko kāṭā thā.
- 7. أنهون في دو برّ علي هين unhon ne do bare ghar banāye haīn.
- 8. اُس آدمي نے تین لؤکوں کو us ādmī ne tín larkon ko bulāyā hai.
- 9. تم نے یہ باتیں نہیں کہیں tum ne yih bāten nahīn kahīn.
- 10. أنهول نے كيا كيا تها unhon ne kyā kiyā thā.
- 11. اُس نے روقی دی ہے us ne roți di hai.
- 12. هم نے اُن آدمیوں کو دیکھا تھا ham ne un admion ko dekhā thā.
- is larke ne bāt nahīn sunī. اس لترك في بات نهيم سنى
- 14. هم نے سب کتابیں پائی تھیں ham ne sab kitáben pā,ī thīn.

#### Translate into Urdu:-

1. (The) boys have seen (the) house. 2. We have eaten (the) food. 3. (The) girls have cooked (the) bread (plur.). 4. What had (the) man done? 5. (The) boy killed (the) snake. 6. You have bitten (the) bread. 7. (The) man said this word. 8. (The) men had read one book. 9. These women have called (the) girls. 10. (The) boy gave (the) bread. 11. (The) man heard this word. 12. You had not received two bamboos.

#### VOCABULARY.

بانان, banānā, v. trans. to make, prepare, build. , mārnā, ,, to strike, kill. parhnā, ,, to read.

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ر کیانا
      khānā, v. trans.
                       to eat.
ریکانا
                       to cook.
      pakānā,
المتلا.
                       to cut, bite.
      kātnā,
, بلانا
                       to call.
      bulānā,
lips.
      kahnā,
                       to say.
. کونا
      karnā,
                       to do.
                99
                       of کرنا did, done.
, کیا
      kiyā,
              p. part.
و دینا
                      to give.
      denā.
              v. tr.
              p. part. masc. of us, gave, given.
ر دیا
      diyā,
      (the fem. form, d\bar{\imath}, is a contraction of di, \bar{\imath}).
liases.
      dekhnā.
              v. tr.
                      to see.
liim ,
                      to hear.
      sunnā,
               2 2
                    to obtain, get, receive.
بيانا .
      pānā,
               11
, گهاس
      ghās, n. fem. grass, weeds.
ا کهانا
      khānā, n. m.
                   food, dinner.
, سانب
      sāmp,
                      snake.
              ,,
N.B.—n before a labial is pronounced m, as s\bar{a}mp, snake.
، بات
      bāt,
              n. fem. word, thing, matter.
     roti, ., bread.
د روتي
, ڏين
     tín.
              adj.
                      three.
, کیا
              pron. what?
      kyā,
```

N.B.—When the negative particle i nahin is used, the auxiliary  $\underline{a}$ , hai, is not necessary. Philologists say that it is compounded of na + hai = is not.

no, not.

و نہیں

nahín,

adv.

#### LESSON VIII.

#### THE GENITIVE.

1. The relations of origin, possession, etc., are expressed in Urdu by affixing the particle  $\mathcal{C}$ ,  $k\bar{a}$ , to the formative of nouns, etc.,  $\mathcal{C}$  is inflected like an adjective, to agree with the governing noun in gender and number, as:—

اسكا گهوزا, us kā ghorā, his horse.
اسك گهوز , us ke ghore, his horses.
اسك گهوز ي اسك گهوز , us ke ghore kā, of his horse.
اسك گهوزونكا , us ke ghoron kā, of his horses.
اسكي گهوزونكا , us ki ghori, his mare.
اسكي گهوزي ل , us ki ghoriyān, his mares.
اسكي گهوزي كا , uski ghori kā, of his mare.
اسكي گهوزي كا , uski ghoriyān, his mare.

2. The genitive of the personal pronouns is as follows:—

Singular ميرا, merā, my. تدرا, terā, thy. السكا, is  $k\bar{a}$ , or أسكا, us  $k\bar{a}$ , his, hers, its.

Plural فهارا, hamārā, our. أنهارا, tumhārā, your. إنكا or أنكا, inkā, unkā, their.

3. The reflexive pronoun إينا , apnā, takes the place of the personal pronoun when the action of the verb refers to the subject of the sentence, as وه البذي روتي كهاتا هے , wuh apní roṭi khātā hai, he eats his (own) bread. On the contrary وه أسكي روتي كهاتا هے , wuh uskí roṭi khātā hai, would mean, he eats his (another person's) bread.

#### Exercise.

- 1. ميرا گهر برّا هي merā ghar barā hai.
- 2. میں نے اُس کا گھوروا دیکھا ہے main ne uskā ghorā dekha
- 3. تم نے اُن کا گھر توڑا تھا tum ne unkā ghar torā thā.
- 4. نوکروں نے دروازے کھولے تی naukaron ne darwāze khole the.
- 5. اُس کے سے نے دو سانپ us ke bete ne do sāmp máre hain.
- 6. هم يه باتين جانتي هيم ham yih bāten jānte hain.
- 7. عورت اپنے کپڑے پہنتي تہي 'aurat apne kapre pahintí thí.
- 8. أس أدمي كا سربهت چهوتا هے . us ádmí ká sir bahut chhoṭa hai.
- 9، اس لؤکے کے باپ نے میری is larke ke bāp ne merí jūtiyan banái hain,
- 10. تمهارا باغ چبوتًا هے tumhāra bāgh chhoṭá hai.
- 11. ولا اپني كتابيل پرهنے تي wuh apní kitáben parhte the.
- 12. Light bà pale sāhib khatt likhtā hai.
- 13. ولا ميري توپي لايا هے wuh merí topí lāyā hai.
- 14. اپني دکان چهورتي هے. baniyé ne apní dukān chhori hai.
- 15. كي دكان دور في bazzáz kí dukān dūr hai.

#### Translate into Urdu:-

1. He raised his head. 2. (The) woman has opened the door of her house. 3. Your son is reading his book. 4. This boy's head is very big. 5. That man's hat is small. 6. We saw that gentleman. 7. Your letters had

arrived. 8. The shop-keepers have built their own shops. 9. He is making a large garden. 10. (The) men were putting on their clothes. 11. I know this thing. 12. They have spoken these words. 13. Cloth merchants were looking (at) cloths. 14. He made his own shoes. 15. They have seen my black horse.

#### Vocabulary.

, tornā, v. t. to break.

, kholnā, v. t. to open.

جاننا, jānnā, v. t. to know.

lii, pahinnā, v. t. to put on (clothes).

lied, likhnā, v. t. to write.

Uy, lānā, v. int. to bring.

(This verb being a compound of le bringing, and ānā, to come, is intransitive, meaning taking to come.)

, chhorná, v. t. to leave, forsake, let go.

دروازة, darwāza, n. m. door.

سر, sir or sar, n. m. head.

جوتّی,  $j\bar{u}t\bar{i}$ , n. f. shoe.

باغ, bāg, n. m. garden.

ماحب, ṣáḥib, n. m. gentleman, lord.

khatt, n. m. letter.

دوكان , dūkān, n. f. shop.

بنيا , baniyā, n. m. shopkeeper, grain merchant.

بزاز , bazzáz, n. m. draper, cloth merchant.

ور , dūr, adj. distant.

بيتًا, betá, n. m. son.

بيتَّى, betí, n. f. daughter.

باپ, báp, n. m. father.

مان, mán, n. f. mother.

ر توپی , topi, n. f. hat, cap.

#### LESSON IX.

#### THE IMPERATIVE AND THE DATIVE.

- 1. The Imperative 2nd singular is identical in form with the root, the 2nd plural is formed by adding o to the root, as  $\downarrow$ ,  $j\bar{a}$ , go thou,  $\uparrow$ ,  $j\bar{a}o$ , go ye.
- 2. The Precative or Respectful Imperative is formed by adding iye to the root as ja,iye be pleased to go.
- 3. The 2nd singular Imperative is only used when disrespect is intended, except when used to a very near relation. The 2nd plural is used in speaking to inferiors, and occasionally when speaking to equals, but in addressing equals it is best to use the respectful form, which must always be used in speaking to superiors.
- 4. The particle > is the sign of the Dative or indirect object, as well as of the direct object or Accusative of the verb. The Dative sign indicates the recipient after verbs of giving, the person on whom obligation rests, the person who has need of anything, also place to which and time at which.
- 5. The Precative علمين cháhiye of the verb علم cháhná, to wish, is used idiomatically to signify need or obligation, as, usko kitáb chāhiye, he needs a book (literally, for him a book is desirable or desired), and, usko karnā cháhiye, he ought to do so (lit. for him to do (it) is desirable or obligatory).
- 6. Note the idiomatic use of the verb "milnā, to meet. With a dative of the person concerned it means to obtain, to find, to get, as, "so roṭi mili, usko roṭi mili, he got bread. Perhaps the distinction between pānā with the nominative usne roṭi pā,i and milnā with the dative usko roṭi mili is that pānā implies a greater, and milnā a less, degree of effort in obtaining the bread.

#### EXERCISE.

1.	31	- يهان	جاؤ	وهاں	wahān.	jā,o,	yahān	á,0.
				A STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN		, , ,	0	,

2. پہنو apne kapre pahino.

3. بنیا اپنی دکان کو جاتا هے baniyā apní dūkan ko jātā hai.

4. يه كتابيي هم كو ديجئ yih kitáben hamko díjiye.\*

5. ماحب کو کرسی دو sáhib ko kursī do.

لسكى صلى غي بى دودهه. ه أسكى مل غي بي كو دودهه. ه dūdh pilāyā hai.

7. يه گهرڙا مجهكو ملا هي yih ghorā mujh ko milā hai.

8. و الت كو سوتا في wuh din ko jágtā aur rāt ko sotá hai.

9. همارے نوکر کو دو میهلیاں machhliyān díjiye.
دیجئے

10. أس كو كچهه گرم پانى چاهيئے اس كو كچهه گرم پانى چاهيئے

larkon ko jhūth bolnā لتركون كو جهوته بولنا نهيي چاهيئے. 11. nahín cháhiye.

12. قم نے غریبوں کو روٹی دی ہے tum ne garíbon ko rotí dí hai.

13. هیری مان اینے گهر کو گئی هے . merí mān apne ghar ko ga,i hai.

14. جار لترکے اور دو لترکیاں مدرسه کو ملائی اللہ کو دائر دو لترکیاں مدرسه کو madrase ko jāté hāin.

م كو كچهه نهيى ملتا ه ham ko kuchh nahín miltá
hai.

<sup>\*</sup> See note at the end of the Vocabulary to this lesson.

Translate into Urdu:

1. (The) man went there. 2. (The) girl came here. 3. Give my servant (a) horse. 4. We need four small books. 5. I have got a big mare. 6. Men should not tell lies. 7. She came to our house by day. 8. Leave this house at night. 9. (Please) give me four fishes. 10. (Please) give bread and clothes to (the) poor. 11. Send the boys and girls to school. 12. They got nothing. 13. (The) gentleman is putting on his clothes. 14. Give him hot bread. 15. The poor woman is giving her child milk to drink.

## Vocabulary.

پلانا, pilānā, v. t. to cause to drink, give to drink.
سانا, milnā, v. int. to meet (with dat. of person), to get, obtain, find.

جاهنا, chāhnā, v. t. to wish for.

کوسی , kursi, n. f. chair.

دوده , dūdh, n.m. milk.

ىن, din, n. m. day.

رات, rāt, n. f. night.

مچهای, machhli, n. f. fish.

پانی, páni, n. m. water.

, jhūṭh, n. m. lie.

غريب, garib, adj. and n. m. poor, poor man.

مدرسه, madrasa, n. m. school.

, aur, conj. and.

رم, garm, adj. warm, hot.

چار, chār, adj. four.

هريخ, kuchh, indef. pron. and adv. some.

کچین, kuchh nahín, indef. pron. and adv. nothing.

Note.—In forming the Precative of verbs whose roots end in i and e, a euphonic j is inserted between the root and the affix as pijiye, please drink, from  $pin\acute{a}$ . When the

vowel of the root is e this is changed to i as dijiye please to give, from denā. Honā to become and marnā (perfect participle  $m\bar{u},\bar{a}$ ) form the precatives hūjiye and mújiye.

# LESSON X.

# THE AORIST AND FUTURE TENSES.

- 1. The Aorist is formed from the root by adding the personal terminations.
  - 1. Singular , ūn. 1. Plural , en.
- 2. , e. 2. , o.

  - $,, \leftarrow, e.$  3.
    - ,, يى , en.

These are the same for both genders.

## EXAMPLE.

# Singular.

- 1. ميں جاوئ , main jā,ūn. (If) I go.
- 2. توجاے,  $t\bar{u} j\acute{a}, e$ . (If) thou goest.
- 3.  $\angle \downarrow s$ , wuh jā,e. (If) he goes.

## Plural.

- 1. هم جائيى, ham jāen. (If) we go.
- 2. تم جاؤ, tum jā,o. (If) you go.
- 3. ولا جائيى, wuh já,en. (If) they go.
- 2. The Future is formed from the agrist by adding  $\mathcal{G}$ ,  $g\bar{a}$ , if the subject of the verb is masculine singular, and رگی, qi, if the subject is feminine singular. The plural terminations are على, ge, for the masculine and گى, gí, for the feminine, as:

# Masculine Singular.

- 1. میں کرونگا , main karūngā. I will do.
- 2. تو کوبگا, tū karegā. Thou wilt do.
- 3. و المربكا, wuh kareyā. He will do.

#### Masculine Plural.

- 1. کرینگے, ham karenge. We will do.
- 2. تم كروكي. tum karoge. You will do.
- 3. ولا كورنگى, wuh karenge. They will do.
- 1. Singular feminine. ولا كويلى, wuh karegi, she will do.
- 2. Plural feminine تم كروگى, tum karogí, you will do.
- 3. The Aorist forms have been given in this place as the Future forms are built upon them, but exercises on them are deferred to a later lesson, when the student will find them easier. In this lesson exercises are confined to the Future tense.
- 4. The Future suffix  $\forall$ ,  $g\bar{a}$ , is a derivative from the Sanskrit root which expresses the idea of going. The Urdu Future  $\forall$ , wuh karegā, therefore corresponds to the English colloquial idiom, he is going to do (it).

- 1. ه کهانیکا wuh khānā khā,egā.
- 2. هم وهال جائينگي ham wahan jáenge.
- 3. بچه رات کو سوئيگا bachchā rāt ko so,egā.
- 4. ولا اینی لوکی کو پانی پلائیگی wuh apní larké ko pání pilá.egí.
- 5. ایک گهوزا ملیگا sāhib ko ek ghorā milegā.
- 6. کو جائیگا یہ کو جائیگا یہ wuh apne bāp ke ghar ko já,egá.

- 7. لټکون کو مدرسه \* بهيجو larkon ko madrase bhejo.
- 8. هم ایخ کپرے پہنینگ ham apne kapre pahinenge.
- 9. هم كو روتى كهلائينكى wuh ham ko roți khilāenge.
- 10. عورتیں اپنے اپنے بنچوں کو auraten apne apne bachchon ko dekhengi.
- 11. wuh khaṭṭ likhegā.
- 12. غويب رات كو جاگيكا garib rāt ko jāgegā.
- 13. نوكو روتى پكائيكا naukar roţí pakáegá.
- عاهب ميرى برَى كتاب ديكهيكا .14 sāhib merí barí kitáb dekhegā.
- 15. يىل گهاس كها ئىكا bail ghás khāega.
- 16. نوکر پانی لائینیگے naukar pání láenge.

## Translate into Urdu :-

1. (The) men will eat bread. 2. (The) servants will bring water. 3. (The) boys will write letters. 4. (The) servant will put on his clothes. 5. (The) poor (man) will fall. 6. (The) horses will eat grass. 7. (The) children will be awake at night. 8. We will come at night. 9. They will go by (at) day. 10. (The) servants will give the horses water to drink. 11. She will write four letters. 12. (The) girl will cook the food. 13. Where will he go? 14. (The) flowers will bloom. 15. Fruit will fall. 16. I will see him.

<sup>•</sup> This may also be written مدرسة, but in either form it should be pronounced madrase.

# LESSON XI.

#### THE ABLATIVE CASE.

1. The ideas of separation from, means or instrument with or by, comparison with, time or place from which, are expressed in Urdu by the affix = se. It is added to the formative of nouns and pronouns, as will be seen in the sentences given in the following exercise.

- 1. ع آیا ه wuh Jumnā ke kināre se āyā hai.
- 2. لو جائيگا wuh Agre se Dehli ko jäegä.
- 3. هم چمچے سے بهات کهاتے هيں ham chamche se bhāt khāte hain.
- 4. عورتیں سوئی سے کپرے سیتی  $th\bar{\imath}n$ . عورتیں سوئی میں خو $th\bar{\imath}n$ .
- 5. مالی کهرپی اور پهاورت سے .5 zamín khodte hain.
- 6. اُستاد نے قلم سے خط لکھا تھا līkhā thā.
- nerā ghar tumhāre ghar ميرا گهر تمهار کيم جهوتا هے. 7. se chhoṭá hai.
- ارتكا الله على على الله المواقع laṛkā apní mān se juda huā hai.
- 9. های سے دور هے Dehli yahān se dūr hai.
- 10. کلکتے ہے آگرہ کتنی درر ہے Kalkatte se Agrā kitnī dūr hai?
- 11. فرزى سوئى سے قميض سيدًا هے darzí sūí se qamíz sítá hai.

- 12. گورزا گدے ہے : وَا هُورَا گُورَ عُلَا عُلَيْ عُلَا عُلَا هُورَا عُلَى اللهُ عَلَيْ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْ الْعُورَا عُلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلِكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمُ عَلِكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَلِكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَا عَلَيْكُ
- 13. بغيا قرازو سے اناج قولتا هے baniya tarāzu se anāj taultā hai.
- 14. راج مستری کرنی سے دیوار بنائیگا مستری کرنی سے دیوار بنائیگا banáegá.
- 15. کتاب سے بتری ہے wih kitáb us kitáb se barí hai.
- 16. ونگریز رنگ سے کپترا رنگنا هے rangrez rang se kapṛá rangátá hai.

#### Translate into Urdu:-

1. She will go from Dehli to Agra. 2. (The) boys will cut their bread with (a) knife. 3. He had gone from my house to (the) bank of the Jumná. 4. (The) gardener will dig the ground with his (garden) trowel and spade. 5. How far is it from Dehli to Agra? 6. (The) gentleman will go from your house to my house. 7. Your oxen are bigger than theirs (their oxen). 8. (The) masons were building (a) wall with their trowels. 9 (The) gardener's garden-trowel is bigger than the mason's trowel. 10. He gave the poor man bread with his (own) hand. 11. Bring my shirt from the house. 12. Your child is drinking milk with (a) spoon. 13. (The) man sewed the book with (a) needle. 14. The dyer will dye my cloth with (a) red colour. 15. The boys were writing letters with (the) pen. 16. Our house is far from here.

## VOCABULARY.

سينا, síná, v. t. to sew.

لادنا, khodnā, v. t. to dig.

هونا , honā. v. int. to become.

تولنا, taulnā, v.t. to weigh.

iki, , rangānā, v. t. to dye.

بجنا, Jumná, n. f. the river Jumna.

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اگرة , Agra, n. m. Agra.
Dehli, n. m. Dehli.
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منكن , Kalkatta, n. m. Calcutta.

, chamcha, n. m. spoon.

بهات, bhát, n. m. rice, (cooked).

مالی, málí, n. m. gardener.

بي , khurpí, n. f. (gardener's) trowel.

, karní, n. f. (mason's) trowel.

بيارزا, phawiá, n. m. spade, mattock.

قلم, qalam, n. m. or f.? pen.

slim, ustád, n. m. teacher.

درزی, darzí, n. m. tailor.

قميض, qamiz, n. m. shirt.

گدها, gadhā, n. m. ass, donkey.

ترازو, tarázu, n. m. scales.

راناج, anáj, n.m. grain.

مستری, mistri, n. m. workman, master workman.

راج مسترى, ráj mistri, n. m. mason.

ניפון, díwár, n. f. wall.

ر رنگويز, rangrez, n. m. dyer.

رنگ, rang, n. m. dye, colour.

بجدا , juda, (p.) adj. alag, (h.) adj. separate

kitná, adj. and inter. pron., how much?

كارا, kinárá, n. m. edge, bank.

هری, súi, n. f. needle.

زمين, zamín, n. f. earth, land.

#### LESSON XII.

## THE LOCATIVE CASE.

The local relations of the noun are expressed by affixing to the formative the postpositions ميں, men, in, into, par, on or upon, تک, tak, up to.

- 1. ولا شهر مير گيا هے wuh shahr men gayā hai.
- 2. أستاد مدرسه ميي جاتا هي ustád madrase men jātā hai.
- 3. ستاني پلنگ پر سوتي هے ustání palang par sotí hai.
- 4. برهنگی لکتری سے پلنگ بناتا تھا baṛha,ī lakṛí se palang banātā thá.
- 5. در سپاهی یهاں تک آئینگ do sipáhí yahán tak āenge.
- 6. پانچ روپيه تک دونکا pānch rupaye tak dūngā.
- 7. هم تين دن تک روتے تي ham tín din tak rote the.
- 8. ره ایک گینتے تک سوتی تهی wuh 'aurat ek ghanțe tak soti thi.
- 9. كال مين كتيه كنكر في dál men kuchh kankar hai.
- us gānw men bahut ádmí أس كانو مين بهت آدمى .10. rahte the.
- 11. اناج گدهون پر لدا تها anáj gadhon par ladá thá.
- 12. پر چرَهيا wuh sowar apne ghore par charhegā.
- 13. میرے باغ میں مالی نے پہول mere bag men málí ne phūl aur phal lagāye اور پہل لگائے هیں

14. أن لتحكون كى دواتون ميى un laskon kí dawáton men siyahí bharo.

ه ماحب کرسی پر بینها ه sāhib kursi par baiṭhá hai.

16. هم نے جنگل میں ایک جانور ham ne jangal men ek jánwar márá thá. ماوا تعا

Translate into Urdu :-

1. They went from the city into the jungle. 2. We gave as much as four rupees. 3. (The) girl cried till night. 4. Four constables and two mounted (policemen) went as far as that village. 5. (The) man broke his bedstead. 6. We live in Dehli. 7. There are (small) stones on this chair. 8. They had not eaten bread for (from) two days. 9. (The) teacher took the pens and inkstand and books into the school. 10. This school-mistress has written two books. 11. The boy will read for (up to) two hours. 12. (The) child's mother was sleeping on the bed, and her child fell from the bed on (to) the ground. 13. We stayed in this house for (up to) four 14. (An) animal came from the jungle into the village. 15. The donkey was laden with small stones (small stones were loaded on (the) donkey). 16. (The) horsemen had mounted upon their horses.

#### VOCABULARY.

, shahr, n. m. city.

السقاد ustád. teacher. n. m.

ustání, ustání, n. f. school-mistress.

Lily, palang, bedstead. n. m.

, barhaí, برهدی carpenter. n. m.

lakri, wood. n. f.

soldier, constable. , sipáhí, سياهي n. m.

موار, sawár, n. m. rider, mounted soldier or policeman.

رپيا, rupiya, n. m. a rupee.

بئي, rupaye, plural of above.

لْنَاهُ . ghantá, n. m. bell, hour.

Us, dal, n. f. pulse, lentils.

کنکز , kankar, n. m. pebbles or bits of brick, nodular limestone.

گانو, gánw, n. m. village.

دوات, dawát, n. f. inkstand.

مياهي, siyáhí, n. f. ink, blackness.

jangal, n. m. forest, wood, uncultivated land.

is, rahna, v. int. to stay, live.

لدنا, ladnā, v. int. to be loaded.

بهوتا, bharnā, v. t. to fill.

پانې, pānch, adj. five.

, charhna, v. int. to mount upon, climb upon.

بيتهنا , baithnā, v. int. to sit.

laganá, v. t. to place, cause to touch, plant.

## LESSON XIII.

## THE CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE.

verb in the sentence, as,  $j\bar{a}kar\,kaho$ , = going, say, or having gone, say, or when you have gone, say, or go and say.

- 1. کپتے یہی کر باہر جاؤ kapre pahinkar bāhar jáo.
- 2. مين روتي كهاكر آيا هون main roļí khákar āyā hūn.
- 3. اُس نے نوکر کو بلاکر یہاں wine naukar ko bulākar yahán bhejá hai.
- 4. اُس نے خط لکھہ کر قاک میں usne khatt likhkar dák men chhorā thá.
- 5. استان سے جاکر پوچهو apne ustád se jakar pūchho.
- 6. چور مال اُتَّهاکر لے گیا chor mál uthákar le gayā.
- 7. كتابيى المارى ميى ركهه كر kitāben almārī men rakhkar band karo.
- 8. وه آدمي دروازه کهول کر کیا kar kyá dekhtá hai.
- 9. هم جنگل میں جاکر شکار کھیلینگے shikar khelenge.
- 10. گازی میں گهوزا جوت کر چلاؤ gárí men ghorá jotkar chalão.
- 11. کوے گہر پر بیٹھہ کر بولتے تھ bolte the.
- 12. أس آدمى نے چهة روپيد كى كر يا us admi ne chhaḥ rupaye ginkar mujhko diyā.
- 13. ولا سات پیسے کے آم خرید کو wuh sat paise ke ām kharidkar láyá hai.

- ابنگیے نے دو سیر دھان تول کر .14 baniye ne do ser dhán taulkar diyē thē.
- 15. اُس آدمی کے ساتھہ جاکر vs ádmí ke sāth jākar rásta batáo.
- ميرا دوست دهلي ميي جارها .16 merā dost Dehli men jā rahā.

## Translate into Urdu:-

1. My son went and stayed in Agra. 2. My friend will eat (his) dinner and go out. 3. (The) boys went and asked (the) teacher. 4. (The) gentlemen have gone to the jungle and are hunting. 5. (The) thief, seeing the constable, went out of the house. 6. (The) servant has yoked the oxen in the cart and gone to the village. 7. Load (the) goods on (the) donkey and bring (them) here. 8. I will not go and tell him that. 9. My master has written (a) letter and sent it to Calcutta. 10. (The) baniya will weigh seven ser(s) rice and give it to me. 11. (The) master counted five pice and gave to (the) servant. 12. My mother cried when she heard this word. 13. The money (rupees) is shut in the cupboard (being placed in the cupboard is shut up). 14. He brought a letter from the post and read (it). 15. The boy came with me and showed me the way to (of) Dehli. 16. Open the door of the house and look out.

## VOCABULARY.

بهيجنا, bhejná, v. t. to send.
پوچهنا, pūchhnā, v. int. to ask (a question).
الّهانا, uṭhānā, v. t. to take up, lift.
ركهنا, rakhnā, v. t. to place, put, hold.
بند كرنا , band karnā, v. t. to make fast, shut.
بند كرنا , shikār khelnā, v. t. to hunt, go shooting.

chalānā, v. t. to cause to go, drive.

گذا, ginnā, v. t. to count.

خريدنا , <u>kh</u>aridnā, v. t. to buy.

, chor, n. m. thief.

گاری, gárí, n. f. cart, carriage.

دهای, dhán, n. m. rice, in form of seed.

بقانا, batānā, v. t. to show, point out, indicate.

قاک,  $d\tilde{a}k$ , n. f. post.

مال, māl, n. m. goods.

الماري, almārī, n. f. cupboard, press, book-case.

, kauwā, n. m. crow.

chhah, adj. six.

سات, sat, adj. seven.

 $\tilde{a}m$ , n. m. mango.

پیسه, paisa, n. m. pice.

مير, ser, n. m. a ser, about 2 lbs.

راسته, rāsta, n. m. road, way.

دوست, dost, n. m. friend.

باهر, bāhar, adv. outside, out.

# LESSON XIV.

If a 17, do, do h avon

# THE AORIST.

1. The formation of this tense has been explained in Lesson X.

2. Dr. Kellogg's name for this tense is the Contingent Future, and his summary of its uses: it "denotes a future action as conditioned or contingent" covers. substantially, the field of its action in modern Urdu. Other gramma-

rians have objected to the statement that this tense denotes a future action, and Indian grammariaus and authors have claimed that "the Aorist contains in it the ideas both of the present and future." These are, however, niceties which need not be discussed at this early stage. Contingency is expressed by such conjunctions as, if, although, etc., and the use of such particles usually indicates the necessity for using this form of the verb.

3. The student will not fail to notice that the sentences in the following exercise are balanced. This balanced style is characteristic of the Indo-Aryan vernaculars, of which Urdu is one. In a conditional, local or temporal complex sentence the protasis, or clause in which the condition, place, time, etc., is stated, comes first; then follows the apodosis, or principal clause, introduced by its appro-

priate particle.

The following particles should be noticed :-

to then تو\_\_ agar, if اگر

م اگرچه , agarchi, although,—نو بهي , tau bhi, nevertheless.

مال آنكه, hāl-ān-ki, although,—مال , tā ham, nevertheless.

گوگوگه, go, go ki, even if. جو, جو, jab, jo, if when, if— تو, تب, tab, to, then.

نبنک ــ جب تک , jab tak—tab tak, until or so long—till then.

- 1. اگر بنچّه گرے تو اُس کو اُنّهاؤ يا agar bachcha gire to usko uthá,o.
- 2. اگروه مجهوت بولے تو سزا پائيكا agar wuh jhūṭh bole to saza páegá.
- اگروه بات مانے تو مُجهه سے کهو. 8 علی مانے تو مُجهه سے کهو. 8 mujh se kaho.
- 4. جب أس نے ديكيا تب يه چيز jab us ne dekhá, tab yih chiz paí.

- 5. جب ولا دیکھیں تو خوب رویں jab wuh dekhen, to  $kh\bar{u}b$  roen.
- 6. جب ولا بهوکها هو تو کیا کرے jab wuh bhúkha ho, to kyā kare?
- 7. گرچه ولا نهیں چاهنا تو بهی agarchi wuh nahín cháhtá, taubhi karega.
- 8. گرچه درا ک<del>روی هو تو بهی agarchi dawá karwí ho</del> taubhi píū<u>ng</u>ā.
- 9. اگرچه ولا بلاے تو بهی نه جاؤ agarchi wuh buláe taubhi na jáo.
- تم إِنَّنَا كَهَاؤُ كَهُ رَاتَ بِهِرٍ بِهُوكِهَا نَهُ هُو .10 tum itná kháo, ki rát bhar bhukhá na ho.
- الم كيا كهائيس كيا پيكيس كهال .11 ham kyá khaen, kyá pien, kahán soen ?
- 12. اس لئے apne hath sabun se is liye dhoo ki bilkull saf ho jáen.
- 18. اس آدمی کو پیسا در یا نه is admí ko paisa dūn yá می اس آدمی کو پیسا در یا نه ادر یا نه ادر یا نه
- agar main auzar māngūn اگر میں اوزار مانگوں تو فوراً .14 to fauran mere pās میرے پاس رکبو \*

## Translate into Urdu:-

1. What shall I say? 2. Where shall we go? 3. When he saw the book then he took it up. 4. When (a) man is hungry what (can) he do? (use aorist). 5. If my horse should fall, what will you do? 6. If that gentleman calls you, go. 7. Although you should find that fruit, nevertheless do not eat it. 8. Although the medicine should be bitter, yet we will drink it. 9 Al-

though he washed his hands with water yet they remained quite dirty. 10. Shall I give this poor man a rupee, or shall I not give (it)? 11. When he washes (fut.) his clothes with water, then they will become quite clean. 12. If that boy should obey my word, then tell me at once.

## VOCABULARY.

سزا, sazá, n. f. punishment.

سزا پانا, sázá pānā, v. t. to be punished.

ماننا, mānnā, v. t. to mind, obey.

خرب, <u>khūb</u>, adv. well.

بهوكها, bhúkhá, adj. hungry.

1,0, dawá, n. f. medicine.

کروا, karwá, adj. bitter.

يين, píná, v. t. to drink.

هر, bhar, adj. and adv. full, complete, whole.

سابى, sābun, n. m. soap.

بالكل, bi,l-kul, adv. entirely, completely, altogether.

عاف sáf, adj. clean, clear.

اوزار, auzár, s. m. (both sing. and pl.) tool, tools.

فوراً, fauran, adv. at once, immediately.

Note.—The doubling of the zabar over the alif in fauran is called in Arabic tanwin or nunation, as it shows that the a is to be pronounced as an. It marks the Arabic accusative.

#### LESSON XV.

THE VOCATIVE CASE. THE IMPERATIVE. RELATIVE AND CORRELATIVE SENTENCES.

1. The vocative is the formative of the noun with the nasal sign omitted, as לכל, ai larke, O boy! or אוט לכל, ai larke, O boys!

2. There is no special form for the Imperative first and third persons. Instead of it, the Aorist forms are

used.

3. The following useful series of adjectives and adverbs and pronouns should be noted:—

				1	
	Proximate Demonstra- tive.	Remote Demonstra- tive.	Remote Demonstra- Interrogative.	Relative.	Correlative.
1. Time	i, ab, now.		بر, kab,	, jab,	i, tab, then.
2. Place	Uke, yahan,	Jes, wahan,		Utto, jahán,	Us, wahan,
3. Direction	Jast, idhar,	Jasi, udhar,	, kidhar, whither?	where,	Jast, udhar,
4. Manner	wi, yan, thus.	$\omega_{j}$ , $w\bar{u}_{j}$ , so.	how why	Jyūn, as.	المسامين بالمن با
5. Do. (adv.)	aise, thus,	waise, so.	ms, kaise,	mie, jaise, as.	end, waise, so.
6. Degree (adv.)	inke buis.  inke that.  inke t	ist, utne, so	ins, kitne,	is, jitne, as	inf, utne, so
7. Pronoun nom.	λει, yih, this. 89, wuh, that. γς, kaun, γκ, jo, who γω, 80 or ε, who? (he. she. if. wuh, that.	5, wuh, that.	now mucm. 's, kaun, who?	inuch as.	much.
Do. formative	.is.	اس)، ۱۱۱۸،	w, kis.	they).	رسار اس
			The second secon		

" kyā, what? (formative) & K, kahe.

Note again (see Lesson XIV.) that the Relative is used in the protasis and has to be balanced by the correlative in the apodosis. If Shakespeare had been writing in Urdu he would have written "who steals my purse, he steals trash," jo mera batuá chori karegá wuh kúra chori karegá.

- 1. jo hogā so hogā. جو هو گا سو هو گا
- 3. اے بیائی جو حکم تم نے دیا ا ai bháí! jo hukm tum ne diyá hai, usko us ne شمر أس نے مانا هے اسكو اُس نے مانا هے máná hai.
- 4. اب مالي باغ ميى بيم بوئي اور .ab máli bág men bíj boe aur darakht lagáe.
- 5. wuh log ab ghar jáen.
- 6. چننا ديؤ کے اتنا پاؤگے jitna deoge itná páoge.
- 7. أس نے جيسا كيا ويسا پايا ne jaisá kiyá waisá páyá.
- 8. غند أدهر آسمان jidhar dekhtá hūn udhar ásmán ko sáf dekhtá hūn.
- رهان هوتا هے وهان 7. jahán dhán hotá hai wahán pání ki zarúrat hotí hai.
- 9. جہاں وہ جائیگا وہاں اُس کی us kí bahin bhi jáegí.
  بہی بھی جائیگی

10. جب أستان پوچهيگا تب أسكو jab ustád púchhegá tab usko m'alúm hogá.

11. کیا میں اپنی بیٹی کو ماروں ? .11 kyá main apní betí ko
mārūn?

12. آدمي يهان رهے اور گهورًا وهان أadmí yahan rahe aur ghorá wahán.

13. اويسا كهتا هـ wuh jaisá suntá (hai) ويسا كهتا هـ waisá kahtá hai.

14. جيسا اُستاد ويسا شاگرد هوتا هے .14 hotá hai.

يه آدمي جائيگا تو ولا پهر 15. jab yih ádmí jáegá to wuh بهر jab yih ádmí jáegá to wuh

io, ham apne khet men و قوم اینے کہیت میں گیہوں. 16. gehun boen.

Notes:—No. 5—ko is often omitted in such locutions.

12—As rahe is expressed in the first part of the sentence it is not necessary to repeat it.

13—As the auxiliary occurs in both parts of the sentence it is only necessary to write it with

the last verb.

#### Translate into Urdu :-

1. What has been, has been. 2. Come! let us mount our horses and go to his house. 3. (The) boys obeyed the orders (words) their teacher gave (spoke). 4. He received as much as he gave. 5. Let the women cook their bread. 6. As fast as he ran so fast did his enemy run. 7. Wherever they look they see (the) sky clear. 8. Where wheat grows (becomes) much water is not necessary. 9. They speak as they hear. 10. The gardeners were sowing seed and planting trees. 11. Shall I strike my son? 12. Let the teacher read and the pupils listen. 13. He will know (it will become known) when I shall speak. 14. When the man had gone away he did not come again. 15. Boys, go and play in the garden. 16. What did I say to you?

## VOCABULARY.

بهائی, bháí, n. m. brother.

وبن, bahin, n. f. sister.

مكم, hukm, n. m. command, order.

درخت , darakht, n. m. tree.

بيج, bíj, n. m. seed.

روگ , log, n. m. people.

أسمان, ásmán, n. m. sky, heaven.

or چاول , chánwal or cháwal, n. m., rice, husked for cooking.

n. m. rice, cooked.

ضرورت, zarūrat, n. f. need, necessity.

ضرور, zarúr, adj. and adv., necessary, necessarily.

جلد, jald, adv. quickly, swiftly.

دشمن , dushman, n. m., enemy.

شاگری, shágird, n. m. pupil, disciple.

کهیت, khet, n.m. field.

گيېوى, gehūn, n.m. wheat.

كيا, kyā, int. pron. what? (introducing a question).

بونا , bonā, v. t. to sow.

نورتون , daurnā, v. int., to run, gallop.

دورانا, dauráná, v. t. to cause to run.

بوچهنا, púchhná, v. t. to ask (a question), inquire.

مانگنا , māngnā, v. t. to ask for (a thing), solicit.

پاهنا, chāhnā, v. t. to wish for, desire, require.

and the analysis of the state of the

معارم هونا , má'lúm honá, v. int., to become known.

#### LESSON XVI.

## THE INFINITIVE AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

Inceptive, Permissive, Acquisitive and Desiderative.

- 1. The Infinitive or Gerund, being a verbal noun, is capable of inflection, but in the singular only. Its Dative is used to express the purpose of the governing verb. as, with khane ko gayá hai, he has gone to eat. Instead of of the purposive phrases كاكم, ke liye, or لمنظ كر, ke wáste, are generally used.
- 2. By adding to the inflected Infinitive the verb is, lagná, an Inceptive is formed; by adding is, dená, a Permissive; by adding is, páná, an Acquisitive.

وفي لكى, wuh rone lagí, she began to cry.

اسنے کونے دیا , usne karne diyá, he allowed (him) to do (it).

وة كونے پايا, wuh karne páyá, he obtained permission to do (it), or colloquially, he got to do (it).

As the permissive is formed with the transitive verb diyá, it is constructed accordingly; lagná and páná are constructed as intransitive verbs.

3. Desiderative verbs can be formed by adding to the Infinitive the verb جاهنا , cháhná. The Infinitive can be used in the inflected form, but it is preferable to use the uninflected, as بنا جاهنا ها , wuh karna cháhtá hai, he is wishing to do (it), اسنے کرنا کرنا جاهنا میں , usne karná or karne cháhá, he wished to do (it).

- 1. تم كو ايسا كرنا مناسب هے tum ko aisá karná munásib hai.
- 2. گوشت کانڈے کے لئے چھڑی ضرور gosht háine ke liye chhurí zarúr hai.

3. ولا كمرے ميں سونے كو گيا هے wuh kamre men sone ko gayá/hai.

4. هم نصل دیکهنے کے واسطے کہیت ham fast dekhne ke waste khet ko jane lage.

5. أس كلي ميى سپاهى نے جانے أس us galí men sipáhi ne jáne nahín diyá.

6. شور اور غل کے مارے هم سونے shor aur gul ke mare ham is sone na pate the.

aise ustád ke shagirdon ko ایسے اُستان کے شاگردوں کو هوشیّار. 7 hoshyár honá cháhiye.

8. ولا شخص تجارت كرنے كے لئے ولا wuh shakhs tijárat karne ke liye Bagdád ko gayá thá.

9. ين الكهنے ديتا wuh ham ko galam se nahín likhne detá.

اس مدرسه میی شاگرد پانچ Is Madrase men shagird pānch baras tak hisáb síkhne páenge.

11. مُنه هاتهه دهونے کے لئے پاني لاؤ munh háth dhone ke līye pání láo.

12. ده ويي كو گهر جانے دو dhobí ko ghar jáne do.

13. دهوني کو کپټرے dhone ke liye dhobi ko kapre lejáne dijiye.

14. ايسا كونا ضرور ه aisá karnā zarúr hai.

15. أسكو چهه روپيم دينا پتريكا usko chhaḥ rupaye dená
paregá.

16. عنا چاهنا هن bímár dawā píná cháhtá hai.

## Translate into Urdu:-

1. It was fitting for them to do thus. 2. Trowels are necessary to masons for building walls. 3. I do not wish to sleep in (the) room. 4. They began to go to the school to read. 5. This man has come from Bagdád to Agra to trade. 6. (The) servant of such a master should be careful. 7. He went to school for three years to learn arithmetic. 8. He brought water to wash the child's face. 9. Please let the washerman go home (to (his) house). 10. You must do so. 11. I shall have to give four pice. 12. (The) policemen do not allow the men to go into this lane. 13. We began to eat (the) dinner. 14. They could not sleep for the noise and row. 15. We will go to his field to see (the) crop. 16. The servant went to cut the meat with a knife.

## VOCABULARY.

```
, مغاسب
         munásib,
                      adj.
                              fitting, proper.
,هوشيار
         ohshyár,
                      adj.
                              careful, wise.
, گوشث
          gosht,
                              meat. flesh.
                      n. m.
                      n. f.
         chhurí.
ر چهري
                              knife.
ا کمرا
         kamrá,
                      n. m.
                              room, chamber.
, فصل
                      n. f.
         fasl.
                              harvest, crop.
, گلی
         galí.
                      n. f.
                              lane.
shor o gul, شور و غل
                      n.n. m.
                              noise and row.
∠, le L, ke mare,
                              phrase, by reason of (lit. by
                      prep.
                                  the smiting of).
. شخص
          shakhs,
                      n. m.
                               person.
, تجارت
          tijárat,
                      n. f.
                               trade, commerce.
الغداد
          Bagdád,
                               Bagdad.
                      n. m.
, حساب
          hisáb,
                               arithmetic, account.
                      n. m.
, بوس
          baras.
                               year.
                       n. m.
dio,
                               mouth, face.
          munh,
                       n. m.
, هاتهه
          háth,
                       n. m.
                               hand.
```

دهوبی , dhobí, n. m. washerman.

بيمار, bímár, n. m. sick man, invalid, patient.

لجانا, le jáná, v. int. taking, to go, to take away.

پوتا, paṛná, v. int. to fall, to fall to the lot of, to be necessary, (with dat. of person), to have to do.

سيكهنا, síkhná, v. t. to learn.

# LESSON XVII.

Superior movie (1994) All Sanctions

COMPOUND VERBS; COMPLETIVE, POTENTIAL AND CONTINUATIVE.

- 1. If to the form of the conjunctive participle which is the same as the root the verb چنا, chukná, is added, a completive, and by adding to the same form the verb سكنا, sakná, a potential compound is formed.
- 2. If to the same form the Perfect Participle of rahná, is added the compound is called a continuative.
- 3. Continuatives can also be formed by adding the Imperfect Participle of the imperfect Participle of another verb.

# Examples:—

Completive, وه کو چکا في, wuh kar chuká hai, he has finished doing (it).

Potential, وه كر سكتا هے, wuh kar saktú hai, he can do (it).

Continuative, وه کو رها هے, wuh kar rahá hai, he is (now) in the act of doing (it).

Continuative, وه کوتا رهنا هے, wuh kartá rahtá hai, he goes on doing it.

Note.—In the form of the continuative with the conjunctive participle it will be noticed that although the form خرره, kar rahá, is that of the Present Perfect, the sense is that of the Present Imperfect; not, he has been doing it, but, he is now doing it.

4. Verbs of these classes are Intransitive in construction, whatever the first verb of the compound may happen to be.

5. The Honorific Pronoun با , áp, "Your Honour," is constructed with the 3rd person plural, as اپ کرینگی , áp karenge, Your Honour will do (it). The words مفرر, huzúr, بخاب, janáb, and other titles of respect, meaning Your Honour, Your Worship, etc., are all constructed with the 3rd person plural.

- 1. يه چټيا پنجرے سے نہيں نکل yih chiriyá pinjre se nahín nikal saktí.
- رنگریز آپ کی چادر گلابی ? rangrez áp kí chádár gulábí rangá sakegá.
- 3. درزی همارے کرتے پائے جامے کر ایک جامے افتاری همارے کرتے پائے جامے افتاری میں چکا ہے۔
- 4. باورچى كهچرى پكا چكا تها báwarchi khichrí paká chuká thá.
- ق. ميرا سر دكهه رها هـ merá sir dukh rahá hai.
- میدان میں گہوڑے درز رہے .6 maidán men ghore daur rahe hain.
- 7. کشمی کهیت چهوز کر بهاگ .bhág rahe the.

- الله عورت قاعده پرته مجلى تهى wuh 'aurat qaida parh chuki thí.
  - 9. هم مرف و نحو پرهنے چاهنے اللہ ham sarf o nahw parhne cháhte haín.

10. كيا آپ هم كو اُردو اور فارسى Farsi parhá sakenge.

الكوپرها 11. <u>Huzúr! maín</u> beshakk áp ko paṛhá sakúngá.

12. گ لاچ دره چکا ع gwálá gáe duh chuká hai.

اس بازار میں بنیا چارل بیچتا .13 اس بازار میں بنیا چارل بیچتا .13 دháwal bechta rahtá hai.

14. سوار گهرزے پر زین باندهنا sowár ghore par zín bándhtá rahtá thá.

عریب درلت مند سے بهیکهه garíb daulatmand se bhíkh مانگ رها تها مانگ رها تها

16. گرور سیکهنا مشکل هوتا هے Urdu síkhná mushkil hotá hai.

Translate into Urdu:-

1. The boys are learning arithmetic. 2. Can the dyer dye your cloth red? 3. I have finished reading this Urdu book. 4. When the tailor had finished sewing, he went home. 5. The women's wrappers are pink. 6. Can you teach me Urdu in one year? 7. Sir! when your head aches (aor.) then please drink this medicine. 8. Let the cowherd milk the cows. 9. The girl has finished cooking the fish. 10. We will certainly learn Urdu Grammar. 11. The little boy goes on singing. 12. When the enemy left the plain and fled, the soldiers began to sing. 13. The horses were galloping on (in) the plain. 14. Let the

bird go out of the cage. 15. I have finished learning the alphabet. 16. Is it difficult to learn Persian?

#### VOCABULARY.

چريا, chiriyá, n. f. bird.

پذ<del>ج</del>را, pinjrá, n. m. cage.

, chádar, n. f. sheet, wrapper.

گلابی, gulábí, adj. pink, rose-colour.

پانے جامع, páejáma, n. m. drawers.

ر کرتا, kurtá, n. m. jacket.

باورچى, báwarchí, n. m. cook.

بهجری, khichri, n. f. a dish consisting of rice and pulse mixed.

ميدان , maidán, n. m. plain, open field.

دشمن , dushman, n. m. enemy.

قيدي , qaida, n. m. an alphabet or spelling-book.

sarf-o-nahw, n. f. grammar (lit. accidence and syntax).

فارسى, fársí, n. f. Persian.

huzúr, n.m. your Honour [lit. (your) Presence.]

ب فشك, be-shakk, adv. doubtless.

us, duhná, v. t. to milk.

زين, zín, n. m. saddle.

ولتبند , daulatmand, adj. and n. m. rich, rich man.

هيكهة, bhíkh, n. m. alms.

مشكل , mushkil, adj. difficult.

nikalná, v. int. to go out, escape.

ركهنا, dukhná, v. int. to ache.

بهاگنا , bhágná, v. int. to flee, run away.

پرهنا, parhná, v. t. to read, learn.

پرهانا, parháná, v. t. to teach.

بيچنا , bechná, v. t. to sell. باندهنا , bándhná, v. t. to bind. بازار , bázár, n. m. market.

# LESSON XVIII.

COMPOUND VERBS. FREQUENTATIVE AND DESIDERATIVE.

- 1. By adding کون to the Perfect Participle or verbal noun in i, a, a Frequentative compound is formed, as بن الله بن
- 2. In addition to the form of the Desiderative given in Lesson XVI, another Desiderative form is made by adding چاهنا , chahná, to the Perfect Participle, as wuh parhá chahtá hai, he wishes to read.
- 3. The Desiderative forms sometimes express the imminence of the action of the leading verb, as, ولا كهايا چاهنا هے, wuh kháyá chahtá hai, he is about to eat.
- 4. The form of the Perfect Participle of the verb المِعْمَاهُ, used in the Frequentative and Desiderative is not the common irregular form المَعْمُرُ , gáyá, but the regular form ولا جايا كرنا هـ ي , wuh jáyá kartá hai, he is in the habit of going. In like manner مرا mará, the regular Participle of مرا marná, is used in these compounds instead of the irregular مرا múá.

#### EXERCISE.

عبوداگر تجارت کرنے کے لئے کلکته .1 saudágar tijárat karne ke liye Kalkatte ko barábar jáyá kartá hai.

- 2. يه بحيارا هون مرا جاهنا هي yih bechárá harin mará
- 3. ولا لتكيال منَّهاتُى كهايا جاهنى wuh larkiyán miṭhái kháyá chahtí hain.
- 4. جب آپ کا نوکر سونے سے jab áp ká naukar sone se jágtá hai tab wuh apní 'aurat ko gálí diyá kartá hai.
- مزدور اس جگه پر ایخ ایخ . mazdúr is jagah par apne apne bojh ko rakhkar apne bojh ko rakhkar بوجهه کو رکهکر آرام کیا کرتے .

هيي

- هیهاں روز روز بندرق چلایا .6 sipáhí yahán roz roz bandúq chaláyá karte hain.
  - 7. بهرا و کارتوس میں بارود اور چهرا chharra bhará karte بهرا کرتے هیں hain.
- 8. مولوی صاحب اس مسجد میں Maulvi Sahib is masjid men namáz parhá karte hain.¹
- 10. پنجرے سے نکل کر چتریا اُرَنا pinjre se nikalkar chiriyá urná cháhtí hai.

<sup>2</sup> Usne, in the apodosis, is understood.

I Maulvi being a title of honour, the verb is in the plural.

jab kutta chhorá jáega tab جب گنّا چهوڙا جائيكا تب وه .11 wuh harin ko daurkar pakarega.

12. جب هم جانے پر تیے تب آپ jab ham jáne par the tab áp ke naukar ne ákar áp ká hukm sunáyá.

اس لغت کی کناب کی قیمت .18 اس لغت کی کناب کی قیمت .18 کیا ہے ؟

14. عام كيا هے is sandúq ká dám kyá hai?

15. ولا شام كو گيند كهيلا كرتے هيى wuh shám ko gend khelá karte hai.

16. لتكون كو ميدان ميى كبيلنے دو larkon ko maidán men khelne do.

## Translate into Urdu:-

1. (The) gentlemen are in the habit of playing ball regularly in (at) the evening. 2. What is the price of these birds? 3. (The) Maulvis say their prayers in that mosque. 4. (The) dogs ran and caught (the) deer. 5. When (the) servant was asleep (use rahná) his wife came and abused him. 6. Let the children eat sweetmeats. 7. When (the) pupils were about leaving (upon leaving) the school, then the teacher told them your Honour's order. 8. Fill the cartridges with powder and shot (fill into the cartridges). 9. When the soldiers go to the plain they let off (freq.) their guns. 10. This merchant goes regularly to Dehli for trading. 11. Let the child go home, she wants to sleep. 12. The cow was at the point of death. 13. Go and give my order to the gardener. 14. When he opened the cage, (the) bird began to go out and fly. 15. The dictionary was lying on the table. 16. Put the spelling-book and the grammar-book (book of grammar) into the box.

#### VOCABULARY.

, saudágar,n. m. merchant. برابر , barábar, adv. regularly, equally. 1, bechárá, adj. helpless, poor. مرن , harin, n. m. deer, antelope. , mitháí, متّهائي n. f. sweetmeats. یالی, gálí, n. f. abuse, foul language. مؤدور, mazdúr, n. m. hired labourer, coolie. ela, jagah, n. f. place. بوجه, bojh, n. m. load, burden. ارام, árám, n. m. rest. gun. bandúg, n. f. لرتوس, kārtūs, n. m. cartridge. بارود bárúd. n. f. gunpowder. te, chharrá, n. m. shot. maulví. (Mohammadan) doctor of n. m. learned man. زنماز . namáz. n. f. prayer. masjid, n. f. place of prayer. تازت , ijázat, n. f. permission. لغت , lugat, n. f. dictionary. قیمت, gimat, n. f. price. ols, dám, n. m. price. شام, shám, n. m. evening. , گیند n. f. gend. ball. sandúg, n. m. box, chest. بجلانا chaláná, v. t. to cause to go, to let off. . بهرنا bharná, v. t. to fill (into or with). رَوْنا, uṛná, v. int. to fly.

بكري, pakarná, v. t. to catch, to hold.

بسفانا, sunáná, v. t. to cause to be heard. روز روز, roz roz, adv. day by day.

## LESSON XIX.

# COMPOUND VERBS. INTENSIVES.

Intensive Compound Verbs are formed by adding to the root, (or rather, to the form of the Conjunctive Participle which is the same as the root) certain other verbs, as the same as the root) certain other verbs, as the same as the root) certain other verbs, as the same cases the action of the leading verb is intensified, in others it is so modified as to need an adverb or preposition to be added in order to express it in English. The exercises will furnish examples.

- 1. يه دودهه خواب هو گيا هے اُس hai, usko phenk do.
- 1. اس غافل نوکر نے پرچ پیاله گرا us gáfil naukar ne pirich piyálé girá dekar tor dále hain.
- 3. سوار کا گهورّا گر پرّا اس سبب sawar ka ghorá gir pará is sabab se wuh mar gayá hai.
- 4. شاباش! میرے بیچے نے سب shábásh! mere bachche ne sab karwí dawá pí lí میرے بیچے نے سب hai.
- أفسوس الله afsos afsos! kutte hamárá افسوس الله همارا كهانا. أي afsos afsos! kutte hamárá kháná sab khá gae hain.

- 6. خبردار رهو ورنه چیل سب مُرغی <u>kh</u>abardár raho warna chíl sab murgi ke bachchon ko mar dálegí.
- 7. ميز پلنگ كرسى المارى سب mez, palang, kursí, almárí, sab asbáb pochh dálo.
- ان مُسافروں کو بازار کا راستہ بتا.8 in musáfiron ko bázár ká rasta batá dijiye. دیجیئے
- 9. مولوى صاحب! شاگردوں كو Maulvi sáhib! shágirdon ko unke fará,iz samjhá díjiye.
- 10. وہ لترکی گاڑی کے نیچے دب wuh larkí gárí ke níche dab jáegí.
- 11. اگر وه دب جائے تو مر جائیگی agar wuh dab jáe to mar jáegí.
- agar tum daurkar usko اگرقم دور كر أس كو أنَّها و تو كچهة .12 utháo to kuchh nuqsán na hogá.
- jo musáfir Pesháwar se áe جو مُسافر پیشاور سے آئے وہ سب. 13 wuh sab áj chale gae.
- أسى شخص كو .14 jo kal áyá thá usí shakhs ko bulá líjiye.
- yih sab mál asbáb mere یه سب مال اسباب میرے گهر .15 ghar par pahunchá díjiye.
- 16. پاس جاکر یه باتیی کهه wske pás júkar yih báten kah díjiye.

#### Translate into Urdu:-

1. Two men fell down under (a) cart and were crushed. 2. If they were crushed under (a) cart they certainly died (use intensive). 3. (The) constables ran and seized (the) thieves. 4. The patients have drunk up all their medicine. 5. The cows have eaten up all the grass. 6. The servants went into the room and wiped down all the furniture. 7. I went and told them all your Honour's words. 8. The table your Honour bought from the merchant, I have brought it to the house. 9. The person who came to-day, call him to me. 10. The travellers who came from Peshawar yesterday have gone away to-day. 12. Throw cut the wheat to day there will be no loss. away this dirty water. 13. The teacher will explain their duties to his pupils. 14. The dogs have killed a chicken in the garden. 15. That woman will break the cups and 16. The man fell down and died.

#### VOCABULARY.

```
bad, evil, spoilt.
, خراب
            kharáb.
                         adj.
, غافل
            gáfil.
                                careless.
                         adi.
            pirich,
ر پرچ
                         n. m. saucer.
            piyálá,
, بدالا
                         n. m.
                                cup.
is sabab se, for this reason, because of this. اس سبب سے
            shabásh!
, شاباش
                                bravo! well done!
                         int.
, افسوس
            afsos!
                         int.
                                alas!
ا کتا
            kuttá.
                         n. m.
                                dog.
, خبردار
            khabardár, adj.
                                careful.
ai, ,
                                and if not, else, otherwise.
            warna.
                         conj.
چيل
            chil.
                                kite.
                         n. f.
و صوغى
            murgi.
                         n. f.
                                 hen, fowl.
ر اسباب
            asbáb,
                                property, chattels, furniture.
                         n. m.
, مسافر
            musáfir,
                                 traveller.
                         n. m.
```

pl. of farz, n. m., duty, obligation. , فوائض faraíz, prep. with gen., beneath, under. inser, níche. , نقصار loss, harm, damage. nugsán, n. m. ر پیشاور Pesháwar, Peshawar. n. m. adv. to day. áj. adv. to-morrow, yesterday. kal. all, every. adv. , سب sab. , پهينک دينا phenk dená, v. t. to throw away. , گرادیفا girá dená, v. t. to throw down. , تور دالنا tor dálná, v. t. to smash. , گويونا gir parná, v. int., to fall down. , مرجانا mar jáná, v. int. to die. , يى ليفا pí lená, v. t. to drink up. . کهاجانا khá jáná, v. int. to eat up. , مارة الذا már dálná, v. t. to kill outright, slaughter. و يونجه دالنا ponchh dálná, v. t., to wipe down. بنا دينا batá dená, v. t. to point out, show. رسمجها دينا samihá dená, v. t. to explain, inculcate. دے جانا dab jáná, v. int., to get crushed. , أتهانا utháná, v. t. to raise, pick up. chale jáná, v. int. to go away. ا جانا lied the. bulá lená v. t. to call and bring. و يهني ال pahunchá dená, v. t., to bring, cause to arrive. lis as. kah dená, v. t. to tell.

Note.—Intensive verbs are constructed transitively or intransitively according as the second member of the compound is transitive or intransitive.

The form chale jáná should be noted.

#### LESSON XX.

THE PAST CONDITIONAL AND THE NOUN OF AGENCY.

1. The Past Conditional, مين مين , main kartá, corresponds to the English Perfect Subjunctive, as the Aorist does to the Present and Future Subjunctive. It signifies a condition which has not been fulfilled, thus preventing the consequent action etc. of the leading verb in the sentence from taking place. اگرود اتا تومين جاتا , agar wuh átá, to main játá, if he had come (which he did not) I should have gone, (because he did not come, I did not go).

2. The student is cautioned against using this form as an Indefinite Present. Some of the older Urdu grammars have treated it as such, but not correctly. See Platt's, section 186. The English Present Indefinite, I go, I do, I say, should be rendered by the Present Imperfect, if the idea is that of continued action; or by the Frequentative,

if the idea is that of habitual action.

3. The noun of agency is formed by adding the affix \$\mathbf{y}\_1, \ wala\_n'\$, to the inflected Infinitive. This is not properly a substantive, but an adjective. It is most frequently used without an accompanying substantive, but some such substantive as person, thing, is understood. If this fact is borne in mind, many of the false idioms which are frequently heard on the lips of Europeans will be avoided, such as "this wala," "that wala." This form has also the force of a Future Participle as the force of a Future Participle as the kal anewala hai, he is coming to-morrow.

#### EXERCISE.

1. اگر ولا آدمی یه دوا پیتا تو ولا آدمی یه دوا پیتا تو ولا اگر ولا آدمی یه دوا پیتا تو ولا ایتا تو ولا تو ولا ایتا تو ایتا تو

agar tum is sálan men اگر تم اس سالی میں کچپه. 2. agar tum is sálan men kuchh mirchá dete to mazadár hota.

اگر دهوبي كپرون ميم كلف ديكر . 3 agar dhobi kapron men kalaf dekar istri khúb إسترى خوب لكاتا تو اجها هوتا lagátá to achchhá hotá.

agar tum hal jotkar bij اگر تم هل جوت كر بيي بوتے تو bote to tumhare khet تمهارے کھیت میں فصل men fasl hoti. هودي

5. قرچ نه کرتے سب روپیه خرچ نه کرتے .s agar tum sab rupaye kharch na karte to ab تر اب تنگ حال نه هوتے tang hál na hote.

agar bachchá rotá to main اگر بنچه روتا تو مین ضرور سندی. 6 zarúr suntí.

7. اگر بنچه روئیگا تو مین شنونگی agar bachchá roegá to main sunungí.

8. محنت كرنيوال دولتمند هوت mihnat karnewále daulatmand hote hain.

كهيلنے والے لوكے ميدان ميں .9 khelnewále larke maidan men daurte the. دُورت تع

merá pankháwálá bará ميوا ينكها والا برا سونيوالا هـ .10 sonewálá hai.

Delhi ke rahnewále Urdu دهلی کے رهنے والے آردو زبان .11 zabán sáf bolte hain. 

12. wuh bará sáf bolnewálá ولا على بولني والا على hai.

kaun jánewálá-hai. كون جانيوالا ه 13.

اگر ولا جانيوالا هوتا تو جانے ديتا .14 agar wuh jánewálá hotá to jane deta.

15. اگرتم پڑھنے کے وقت نہیں کھیلتے . 15 nahín khelte to ab khelne تواب کھیلنے کے لئے جانے پاتے ke liye jáne páte.

16. اگر تُم سونے کے وقت جاگتے رهوگے اگر تُم سونے کے وقت جاگتے رهوگے الكي ميں agar tum sone ke waqt jáyte rahoge to jágne ke waqt sone cháhoge.

Translate into Urdu :-

1. He is going to Agra to-morrow. 2. A tailor is a sewer of clothes. 3. Wake up, sleeper! 4. If the cook had put sugar in this rice it would have been sweet. 5. If those women had taken my medicine, they would have lived. 6. Starch and well iron those shirts. 7. If that man spend all his money, he will be in difficulties. 8. If that woman's baby had cried, she would certainly have heard (it). 9. If you had been a worker you would have become rich. 10. Those teachers are not clear speakers. 11. Dwellers in villages are not speakers of pure Urdu (do not speak Urdu clear). 12. If the boys play at sleeping time they will be sleepy (want to sleep) at play-time. 13. If you had meant to go (had been goers) he would have let you go. 14. If I had known this, I would not have spoken. 15. Put red pepper in the meat curry. 16. That man is a teller-of-the-truth.

#### VOCABULARY.

, willes sálan. curry, especially of meat or n. m. fish. , ترکاری tarkárí, curry, especially of vegen. f. tables. , لال صوچ lálmirch, n. f. red pepper. , گول موچ golmirch. round or black pepper. n. f. mirchá. red pepper or chillies. n. m. , مزد دار mazadár, adj. tasty. . كلف kalaf, a kind of starch. n. m. , کانجی kánjí, n. f. starch, gruel. , tukes, istrí. n. f. smoothing iron. , خوب khúb, adj. and adv. good, well, fine.

, اچها achchhá. adj. good, well. da, hal. n. m. plough. , هل جوتنا hal jotna, v. t. to plough. , خرچ کونا kharch karná, v. t. to spend. تنگ حال tang-hál, adj. in difficulties. , معنت mihnat. n. f. labour, toil, work. , ينكها والا pankháwalá, n. m. punkah-puller. زبان, zubán, n. f. tongue, language.

# LESSON XXI.

# NOMINAL VERBS.

1. Nominal Verbs are formed by combining a noun, substantive or adjective, with a verb, usually karná or honá. Some of these compounds are really phrases, but in many cases the ideas of the noun and the verb combine so as to form but one conception. Many of the nouns used are derivatives from the Arabic and Persian and are used in elevated or honorific style. In some cases, the compound, when the verb is Transitive in meaning, governs the object, in the accusative case, in other instances one of the other cases is used. The learner is recommended to note, if possible, the construction of each nominal verb as it occurs in his reading, because as in the matter of the gender of nouns, it is difficult to compile an exhaustive list. In the exercises in this book the construction of the nominal verbs used will be noted.

2. The verbs dikháí dená (or paṛná) sunáí dená (or paṛná) are in somewhat frequent use. It is therefore necessary to remember that, contrary to the general rule, the verb dená does not, in these cases, make the compound a transitive one. ایک گهر دکهای دیا, ek ghar dekháí

diyá, a house appeared. ایک اواز سنائی دئی, ek áwáz sunáí dí, a voice was heard.

#### EXERCISE.

- 1. مولوی صاحب نے نماز پرِهنا مولوی Maulví sáhib ne namáz parḥná shurū' kiyá hai.
- 2. شاگرد اَستاد نے کلام پر غور کرتا shágird ustád ke kalám par gaur karta hai.
- 3. هم حُضُور سے یہ بات عرض کرتے ham huzúr se yih bát a'rz karte hain.

4. میں آپسے مِنْت کرتا هوں  $main_{\hat{\mu}}$  se minnat  $kart_{\hat{\mu}}$ .

jab wuh khaufnák áwáz جب ولا خونناک آواز سنائی. 5. sunáí dí to sab ádm bhág gáye.

گدُے

- 6. كُوچ كرنے كے لئے سب اسباب مع لائے سب اسباب asbab jam'a karo.
- 7. میرا آفا میرے نوکر کو معلوم هوا merá áná mere naukar ko ma'lúm huá.
- 8. عربانت کرو که ولا کہاں گیا ہے daryáft karo, ki wuh kahán gayá hai.
- 9. غیر میں تشریف کے گھر میں تشریف کے اور fidwi ke ghar men tashrif le áiye.
- 10. ماحب آج تشریف لے گئے sáhib áj tashrif le gae.
- 11. خضور! تشریف رکهیئے Huzúr! tashríf rakhiye.
- 12. يه بات هم نهيى بيان كر سكتي yih bát ham nahin bayán kar sakte.

ustád likhne men mashgút أستنان لكهذي مين مشغُول هوتے. 13 hote the.

الله كيا منع كيا .14 غُدا نے جُهوت بولنا منع كيا .14 <u>Kh</u>uda ne jhuth bolná man 'a kiyá hai.

أج صاحب شهر مين داخل .15 أج ماحب شهر مين داخل .15 hue hain.

هم مولوی صاحب کی راه ham maulvi sáhib ki ráh هم مولوی صاحب کی راه dekh rahe hai<u>n</u>.

Translate into Urdu:-

1. He began to beseech me. 2. We ought to pay attention to what our teacher says (the words of our teacher). 3. The men began to say their prayers. 4. I am making known my affairs (báten) to your Honour. 5. When her father's voice was heard the girl ran into the house. 6. Go into the village which appears yonder (there). 7. The gentleman came yesterday into the house of his devoted servant. 8. We will find out. 9. This matter has become known to every man in the city. 10. The servants went and explained this matter to their master. 11. The woman forbade her daughter to cook rice to-day. 12. Maulvi Sahib! please to sit down. 13. Those gentlemen ate their food and went away. 14. The pupils are engaged in learning arithmetic. 15. The men collected their luggage and departed yesterday. 16. The Maulvi has entered the mosque.

#### VOCABULARY.

عرض کونا , 'arz karná, v. t. to petition, report, represent (with acc. or gen. fem).

اناز پرتهان, namáz parhná, v. t. to pray, say prayers.

, شروع کوٺا	shuru' karná,	v. t. to begin (with acc.).
, غور کونا	gaur karná,	v. t. to think upon (with par) meditate.
, منّت كونا	minnat karná,	v. t. to entreat, beseech (with se.)
ر سنائی دینا	sunáí dená,	int. to sound, cause itself to be heard.
ر دکهائی دیذا	dikháí dená,	int. to appear, show itself.
, بهاگ جانا	bhág jáná,	v. int. to run away.
, کوچ کونا	kúch karná,	v. t. to set forth, depart.
, دریافت کرنا	daryáft karná,	v. t. to ascertain (with acc.).
, تشریف لے جانا	tashríf le jáná,	v. int. to go away.
, تشریف لے انا	tashríf le áná,	v. int. to come.
, تشريف رکهنا	tashríf rakhná,	v. t. to sit.
بيان كونا	bayán karná,	v. t. to explain, to state (with acc.).
, مشغول هونا	mashgúl honá,	v. int. to be busy in (with men).
, منع كرنا	man'a karná,	v. t. to forbid (with acc.).
رداخل هونا	dákhil honá,	v. int. to enter (with men).
اله ديكيا ,	ráh dekhná,	v. t. to look for, expect (with gen. fem.).
. جهوتهم بولذا	jhúth bolná,	v. int. to tell lies.
, کلام	kalám,	n. m. word, saying.
, اواز	áwáz,	n. f. voice, sound.
, خوف ناک	khaufnák,	adj. terrible, awful.
, فدوى	fidwí,	n. m. dévoted servant.

Note.—Tashríf is an Arabic factitive form, meaning honour-conferring. In polite language it is often used, as "please deposit your honour-conferring (presence)" = tashríf rakhiye for "sit down please."

#### LESSON XXII.

# DIRECT NARRATION. PREPOSITIONS OR POSTPOSITIONS.

- 1. In Urdu the indirect narration is not used, but a statement is repeated, or a message is delivered exactly in the words of the speaker or sender of the message. Instead of saying "tell him that he must come," the Urdu speaker says, "tell him that 'you must come'"; "us se kaho ki 'tum ko áná cháhiye," ليس من كوركة تم كو إنا چاهلے".
- 2. The function performed in English by prepositions is in Urdu mostly performed by certain nouns, some masculine and some feminine, used in the formative. They put the word they govern in the genitive case, the masculine if they are masculine and the feminine if they are feminine, as, عبر کے یاب , ghar ke pás, near the house. These are called postpositions, as, with few exceptions, they follow the nouns they govern.

#### EXERCISE.

- 1. أس نوكر سے كهو كه لؤكوں كے پاس us naukar se kaho kí larkon ke pás kuchh

  كچهه كهانالے جاؤ kháná le jáo.
- 2. أس في أستان سے كها كه ميرك pás qalam dawát nahín.
- 3. ماحب نے فرمایا که میرے sáhib ne farmáyá ki mere nazdík baithiye.
- اُس عورت نے کہا که وہ لترکی ... us 'aurat ne kahá ki wuh laṛki mere sāmne khaṛi hokar gáli dene lagi.

دینے لگی

- 5 نوکر کو ککم در که چولهے کے اُوپر chúlhe ke úpar degchi دیگئی رکھو
- 6. هم کهانے کے بغیر مرجاینگے ham kháne ke bagair mar jáenge.
- 7. أس نے مجھے بتایا كه گهر ميى usne mujhe batáyá ki ghar men pahunchne ke b'ad us ká báp mar gayá.
- 8. ولا دن کے وقت گھر کے باہر کام wuh din ko ghar ke báhar kám karte aur rát ko ghar ke bhítar sote hain. سوتے ہیں
- 9. خومتگار کهانے کے کمرے کے .<u>kh</u>idmatgár kháne ke kamre ke andar jákar mez par chádar bichháne لال lágá.
- baṛhaí ko hukm do ki is بترهنُي كو حكم دوكه اس المارى. 10. almári ke muwáfiq dusrí banáo.
- 11. میں نے آپ کے کہنے کے بموجب maín ne áp ke kahne ke ba mújib usko áp ká hukm sunáyá hai. اسکو آپ کا حکم تتغایا ہے
- 12. اسکی عزت میری عزت کے برابر uski i'zzat meré i'zzat ke barábar hai.
- 13. اینے اُستان کے ساتھہ سب شاگرد shágird játe hain.
- 14. مولوی صاحب نے فرمایا که میں Maulvi sáhib ne farmáyá ki main is bhárí kám ke láiq nahín.

Dárogá ne kóhá ki main داروغه نے کہا که میں سرکار کے .15. کم خمیں سرکار کے .35 غرب خلاف نہیں کو <u>kh</u>iláf nahin kar saktá.

16. اس کے سوا کوئی تدبیر نہیں is ke siwá koí tadbír nahín ma'lúm hotí.

Translate into Urdu :-

1. I have nothing to drink (near me is nothing, etc.).
2. The workman said that he had no trowel. 3. The boy was sitting near his mother. 4. His father's house is opposite our house. 5. The crow flew over the mosque.
6. How can we live without water? 7. Tell the Sub-Inspector that he must not do anything contrary to the orders of Government. 8. The lazy boy said that he was not fit for such important work. 9. The master told the servant to devise some expedient. 10. Tell the pupil that he must write according to his teacher's reading.
11. Conformably to your Honour's orders, your devoted servant has explained the matter to them. 12. All the boys went away with their fathers. 13. Tell the table servant to spread the cloth on the table. 14. He went into the dining room. 15. She came out of the house at night. 16. After cutting the bread lay the knife by me.

### VOCABULARY.

ر کے پاس ke pás, postp. with, by, near. mere pás paisa hai, I have money (pice). ر کے نزدیک ke nazdík, postp. near to, adjoining. inola C, ke sámne. in front of, facing. ر کے اوپیو ke úpar, over. ,, ر کے بغیر ke bagair, without, lacking. ,, ے بعد ke b'ad after. ر کے باہو ke báhar, without, outside. ,,

```
postp.)
رے بہتر
           ke bhitar,
                                 within, inside.
ر ک اندر
           ke andar,
, کے صوافق
                                 according to, like.
            ke muwáfig,
                             22
L, ke ba-mújib,
                                 conformably to.
                            ,,
                                 equal to.
, کے بوابو
            ke barábar,
                            ,,
. کے ساتھ
                                 in company with.
           ke sath.
138 C.
                                 fit for, worthy of.
            ke láig,
, کے برخلاف
            ke barkhilaf,
                                 contrary to.
I soupl
            ke siwá,
                                 except.
                            ,,
, دوات
                                 inkstand.
            dawát.
                         n. f.
, فو مانا
            farmáná,
                                 to command,
                                                 sav,
                          v. t.
                                    (honorific).
, كهوا هونا
            khará honá, v. int. to take one's stand, be
                                     standing.
, چولها
                                 fireplace, stove.
            chúlhá.
                         n. m.
, دیگیی
                                cooking pot.
            degchí,
                         n. f.
, خدمتگار
            khidmatyár, n. m.
                                (table) servant.
, بجهانا
            bichháná,
                                 to spread.
                         v. t.
, دوسوا
            dusrá,
                         adj.
                                 second, another.
, عزت
                         n. f. honour.
            'izzat.
, بهاری
            bhárí.
                         adj.
                                heavy, weighty, important.
, سرکار
            Sarkár.
                                 chief, Government.
                         n. m.
                                 Police Inspector, or Sub-
degito,
            dároga,
                          n. m.
                                     Inspector.
                                 plan, expedient.
, تدبير
            tadbir,
                         n. f.
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#### LESSON XXIII.

THE PASSIVE. THE PARTICLE OF SIMILITUDE.

- 1. The Passive is formed by adding the verb أَمْسُ عِلَىٰ الْمُ اللهِ عَلَىٰ اللهِ اللهُ عَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَىٰ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَىٰ اللهُ الل
- 2. The particle  $\mbox{\ } \mbox{\ } \mbox{\$ 
  - (a) Similitude: گبورے کی سی صورت, ghore kí sí surát, a form like a horse's.

    sher sá mard, a lion-like man.
  - (b) Degree of quality:—الا مناه, kálá sá kuttá, a blackish or very black dog.
  - (c) Degree of quantity:—جير, bahut se ghore, "a goodish number of horses." The adjectives and pronominals of manner as جيدا, jaisá, are formed with this particle.

#### EXERCISE.

- 1. كل بهت سى باتيى كهى گئيى kal bahut sí báten kahí gain.
- 2. أَج بهت سى كَانْيِن دوهي كَنْين أَمْ bahut sí gáen duhí gáin.
- 3. ایک کالا سا بیل ماراگیا ek kálá sá bail márá gayá.

- 4. يه كتاب گذرے سال ميں لكھى yiḥ kitáb guzre sál men likhí gai.
- أم سال اس گوری سی عورت shádí hogí. ام سال اس گوری سی عورت shádí hogí.
- 6. أسك كمرے ميں بهت سى iske kamre men bahut sí kitáben rakkhí gain.
- 7. آدمی کی اُولاد اُس کی مانند mánind hotí hain. هوتی هیں
- 8. جیسا اُس سے متلوک کیا گیا تھا faisá us se sulúk kiyá gayá thá, waisáhí us ne kiyá hai.
- 9. ولا آدمى كى طرح نهيى بلكه wuh ádmí kí tarah nahín balki jánwar kí tarah جانور كى طرح كهاتا هـ khátá hai.
- 10. سب چور دریا کے کغارے کی sab chor daryá ke kináre kí taraf bhág gaye hain.
- 11. ان میں سے تیں آدمی اب un men se tin ádmí ab pakre gaye hain.
- un ke aur pulís sipáhiyon انکے اور پولس سپاھیوں کے درمیان .12 ke darmiyán barí sí laráí huí thí.
- 13. يه كتابين كسي مُخشي كي yih kitáben kisí munshí kí ma<sup>4</sup>rifat likhí gaí thín.
- 14. كى مدد كر رها <u>khidmatgár</u> báwarchí kí madad kar rahá hai.

huzúr ki ba-daulat fidwí مُضُور كي بدولت ندوى كا .15 ká muqaddama tah kiyá مقدمه ته كيا گيا هُـ gayá hai.

16. بيهرا! سب چادر قه كوو behra! sab chádar tah بيهرا

#### Translate into Urdu :-

1. This thing was said yesterday. 2. Five cows will be milked here to morrow. 3. A whitish cow has been killed. 4. The tiger killed a whitish ox in the jungle. 5. All these books were written by (the agency of) a Munshi. 6. Tell the teacher he ought to help his pupils. 7. There was much conversation between the boy and his mother. 8. Tell the washerman to fold the clothes and sheets well. 9. By the kind assistance of your Honour my (your devoted one's) account has been settled. 10. The case of those thieves is not settled. 11. The Inspector came from the bank of the Jumna and told us that the thieves had been caught. 12. Just as the Maulvi behaved to us, so we have behaved to him. 13. The boy runs like a horse. 14. One of those cows is sick. 15. This year this fair girl was married. 16. Last year seven thieves were caught in the jungle.

#### VOCABULARY.

, گزرا guzrá, p.part of guzarná, gone, past. Junel, imsál, n. m. (P.) this year. Jlm , n. m. (P.) year. sál. 1,28. adj. fair. gorá (Used with ellipsis of ádmí, etc. as = European.) رشادى shádí. n. f. wedding festivities, wedding. aulád, n. f. descendants, children. syol, , سلوی sulúk. n. m. treatment (esp. kindly). بلكه conj. moreover, but, nay, rather. balki.

, کناره	kinára,	n. m.	edge, margin, bank.
, دریا	daryá,	n. m.	sea, river, waters.
, منشى	munshi,	n. m.	writer, secretary, teacher (esp. of Persian and Urdu).
mly,	pulis,	n. m.	police.
, لزائي	lasáí,	n. f.	fighting, quarrelling.
مده,	madad,	n. f.	help, assistance.
, بهره	behra,	n. m.	"bearer."
مقدمه ,	muqaddama,	n. m.	case, suit.
, کیمانند	kí mánind,	postp.	like (to be) with nouns.
, کی طوح	kí tarah,	,,	like (to do) with verbs.
, کیطرف	kí taraf,	"	in the direction of.
ر ک درصیان	ke darmiyán,	"	between, in the midst of.
, کی معرفت	kí m'arifat,	"	by means of, by the art or skill of.
, کی بدولت	ki ba daulat,	,,,	by means of, by the kind offices of.
, سلوک کوذا	sulúk karná,	v. t.	to behave, esp. to treat well.
, ته کونا	tah karná,	v. t.	to settle a case, etc.
	do.		to fold, to straighten.

# LESSON XXIV.

# CONJUNCTIONS.

The following are the most generally used conjunctions:

1. Copulative. ارر, aur, and; بهى, bhí, bhí also; , wa, and غيز níz, also.

- 2. Adversative. ليكن , lekin, but ; پر, par, but ; balki, but rather, on the contrary, moreover.
- 3. Exceptive. مگر, magar, but, except, unless; بر, par, but.
- 4. Disjunctive. يا, yá, or; ياتو, yá to——yá, either ——or; خواة——خواة or (used with clauses). كياسكيا kyá—kyá whether —or (used with nouns).
- 5. Conditional. اگر, agar, or; جو, jo, if, أو, nahin to, warna, if not, else, otherwise.
- 6. Concessive. اگرچه , agarchi, although; حال ان که, hálánki; although, notwithstanding; تربهی, taubhi, even then, still, yet; بناهم, tá-ham, yet; notwithstanding.
- 8. Illative. تو, to, then ; چونان چه, chúnánchi, so therefore ; پس pas, hence, therefore ; پس, phir. again, then, therefore.
- 9. Final. هن ته هو که , táki, in order that ; هن , ki, that ; ايسا نه هو که , aisá na ho ki, lest it be, else ; منادا , mabádá, lest (may it not be).

#### EXERCISE.

- رات کو روشنی اور دن کو دهوپ .1 rát ko roshni aur din ko dhúp kí á<u>r</u> cháhiye.
- khwáh sote ho khwáh jagte خواه سوتے هو خواه جاگتے هو. 2 ho magar yahán rahná مگریهاں رهنا چاهیئے دháhiye.

3. ان لتركون كا باپ مرگيا ليكي ما**ن** in larkon ká báp mar gayá lekin mán jítí hai.

له أم كهاؤنكا نه سيب كهاؤنكا نه سيب كهاؤنكا . kháúngá balki angúr kháúngá balki angúr kháúngá.

na sirf likhná balki likhkar parhná bhi cháhiye.

6. أس برے لڑكے في اپني بهن par chot na lagí hai.

كو مازا تو هے ير چوت نه

لگي هے

sháyad wahán jáná ach-شايد وهال جانا اچها تو هو مگر .7 chhá to ho magar nahín نهيي جاؤنگا jáúngá.

8. كيا گهرز اكيا گدها بلكة كسى kyá ghorá kyá gadhá balki kisí jánwar par ládo.

9. کیا کرسی پر کیا پلنگ پر بلکه kyá kursí par kyá palang par balki kisí chíz par tashríf rakhiye.

10. گھر پر سے اُترو نہیں تو گروگے ghar par se utaro, nahín to giroge.

huzûr is khatt ko muláhiza حضور اس خط کو ملاحظه .11 kíjiye warna natija کیجئے ورنہ نتیجہ اچہا نہ ہوگا achchá na hogá.

agarchi uská larká bímár اگرچه اُسکا لرّکا بیمار هے تو .12 hai, taubhí munshi házir hai.

13. پخونکه آپ نے صرف و نحو پرتها ای chúnki áp ne sarf o nahw
pathí hai is wáste áp
Urdu men máhir hain.
میں ماہر ہیں

- 14. ولا نهيل آيا هے کيوفکه اُس کے wuh nahín áyá hai kyúnki us ke sir men dard hai.
- wuh is liye nahin házir ho ولا اس لئے نہیں حاضر هو سکنا. 15. saktá ki uskí bíwí gúzar که اَس کي بيوي گذر گئی
- 16. أسكا سارا حال اگرة حيى پرَا هـ uská sárá mál Agre men pará hai, chúnánchi wuh usko yahán láne ke liye gayá hai.
- 17. لوكا كا كه سزا نه پائے larká rone lagá táki sazá na páe.

# Translate into Urdu:-

1. Put these clothes on the bed and those on the chair. 2. Do not cut the bread now, but cut it when the guests arrive. 3. Whether a fowl or meat is cooked, let it be well cooked. 4. Whether the dhobi is washing or whether he is ironing yet he is not fit for work (doing labour). 5. He brought from Delhi mangoes, apples and grapes, so we all sat and ate them up. 6. The horse has (indeed) fallen down but he is not hurt. 7. Dismount from that horse or he will throw you down. 8. The gentleman read the letter because (it) was (an) important matter. 9. Learn your arithmetic lest the result be unpleasant (not good). 10. Although I have ordered (gave order of) dinner to-day yet I shall not be able to eat it. 11. You should not only learn to read and write Urdu but should also study (the) grammar. 12. Because he was proficient in Persian many men wished to read his books. 13. We came to Delhi yesterday in order that we might be present at (in) your Honour's wedding. 14. His wife died last year, but his mother is living.

15. The sky is clear therefore there is (a) good light.

16. Perhaps the man is ill, but yet he ought to be careful.

#### VOCABULARY.

ر روشنی	roshní,	n. f.	light.
, دهوپ	dhúp,	n. f.	sunshine.
ار ار	ár,	n. f.	shelter.
ر سیب	seb (or sev),	n. m.	apple.
, انگور	angúr,	n. m.	grape.
و بوا	burá,	adj.	bad.
, چوٿ	chot,	n. f.	hurt, wound, blow.
Usy,	ládná,	v. t.	to load.
, ملاحظه كرنا	muláhaza ka	rna, v.	t. (with acc.), to inspect, look at.
, نتيجه	natíja,	n. m.	issue, result.
, حاضر هونا	házir honá,	v. int.	(with loc.), to be present.
, ماهر هوذا			int., to be proficient, skilled in.
, درد	dard,	n. m.	pain.
, بدوی	bíwí or bíbí,	n. f.	lady, wife.
, گزر جانا	guzar jáná,	v. int.	, to pass away, die.
, <b>س</b> ارا	sárá,	adj.	the all, whole.

#### LESSON XXV.

# THE PERFECT AND IMPERFECT PARTICIPLES.

A thorough and exhaustive treatment of the uses of the Participles is beyond the scope of the present elementary work. The learner will, it is to be hoped, pursue his studies further under the guidance of Kempson and Platts. At the present stage all that can be done is to indicate very briefly some of the more common and obvious uses of the Participles. In the following exercise

examples will be given of its use, as an adjectival and adverbial adjunct, and as a substantive. In its adverbial form the Imperfect Participle is often followed by the emphatic particle hi, as dekhtehi, at the very moment of seeing. In their adjectival form both Participles are usually constructed with hui the Perfect Participle of hond.

#### EXERCISE.

- I. In these sentences the Participle indicates the condition of the (1) subject or object of the principal verb.
  - (1) Subject—
  - 1. ولا أدمي بينَّها هوا كها رها هي wuh ádmí baithá huá khá rahá hai.
  - 2. هم خط لکهتے لکهتے تهک گئے اللہ ham khatt likhte likhte thak gae hain.
  - 3. ماحب لوگ گیند کہلتے هوئے. 3 dil bahláte hain.
  - 4. ولا هنستا هوا گهر میی گیا ه wuh hanstá huá ghar men gayá hai.
    - (2.) Object-
  - 5. بهات پکایا هوا طیار تها bhút pakúyá huá taiyár thá.
  - 6. دهوبی کے گدھ پر کپتے۔ dhobí ke gadhe par kapre dhoe hue lade hain.
  - میں نے یہ روپیہ پڑے ہوئے۔7 main ne yih rupaye pare hue dekhe hain.

In the following sentences the Participle is used.

II. Adverbially, qualifying the action, etc., of the principal verb.

- 8. ولا سام wuh háth men qalam liye hue kahne lagá.
- 9. باورچی دھوبی کے ساتھ بات báwarchí dhobí ke sáth bátchít karte hue gosht kát raha thá.
- 10. وه کپڙے پهننے هوئے باهر آيا wuh kapre pahinte hue báhar áyá.
- 11. لتوكيال كاتے كاتے سيتى هيى larķiyán gáte gáte sítí hain.
- 12. کو ham chalte chalte Dehli هے چلنے دھلی کو ko pahunchenge.
- 13. داروغه سے چور بهاگنا هوا پکترا گيا الله dároga se chor bhágta huá pakrá gayá hai.
- 14. رات هوتے هي بهرا نے بتّى bálí hai.
- wuh 'aurat ghar men ولا عورت گهر میں پہنچتے هی .15.
  pahunchte hi rone lagi.

III. Adjectively as qualifying a noun.

- 16. موتے کئے کومت جگاؤ sote hue kutte ko mat jagúo.

IV. As a substantive.

18. هـ بارا كافى هـ كوتنك كا سهارا كافى هـ káfí hai.

19. گرتے هوئے کو مارنا خواب کام kám hai.

20. د کہہ میں پہرے ہوؤں کو تسلّی dukh men pare huon ko tasalli dená niháyat نینا نہایت عمدہ کام ہے۔ سلم 'umda kám hai.

In translating the following sentences the participial construction should be used, even though an alternative construction may be possible.

Translate into Urdu :--

1. The boy was writing seated. 2. The travellers while moving along were looking at Agra. 3. The cloth merchant, telling lies, was selling clothes. 4. The thief (while) abusing the police was being punished. 5. The dogs caught the deer (while it was) fleeing. 6. He lifted the full cup and drank the water. 7. Bring the shirt ironed. 8. The shopkeeper told me this while weighing the wheat. 9. The secretary fell ill while he was writing (a) letter. 10. He began to speak (while) washing his face. 11. Continuing to read (double the participle) you will become proficient in Persian. 12. Going along the road we were looking at Agra. 13. The enemy was slain while fleeing. 14. (While) day still remained (participle with hi), she went to sleep. 15. The boy began to read as soon as he arrived at home (house). 16. Do not wake up a sleeping snake. 17. The child ran in front of a moving cart and was crushed. 18. Do not wake up (the) sleeping one. 19. It is an evil deed to abuse (the) dying. 20. It is a very good thing (deed) to help those who are lying ill (in illness).

#### VOCABULARY.

بانا به جانا , thak jáná, v. int. to get tired.

yend khelná, v. t. to play ball.

y. t. to amuse oneself.

taiyár adj. prepared, ready.

, دهونا dhoná. v. t. to wash. ر بهنچنا pahunchná, v. int. to arrive. بقي batti. n. f. wick, lamp. بالنا , bálná, v. t. to light (a lamp). \$1. age (with ke), postp. before, in front of. المونقا dúbná, v. int. to sink, drown. tolow , sahárá. n. m. aid, support, reliance. , خراب kharáb, bad, evil. adi. ر دکھے dukh, sorrow, pain. n. m. . تسلّی دینا tasallí dená (with acc.) v.t. to comfort, cheer. . نهایت niháyat. adv. exceedingly. عدده. excellent, good. 'umda, adj. بات چیت کرنا, bátchít kárná, v. t. to converse. US. gáná. v. t. to sing. , كافي káfí, adj. & adv. sufficient.

#### LESSON XXVI.

# Adverss, and Adversial Phrases.

Many of the expressions, by which adverbial meanings are to be rendered in Urdu, are adjectives used adverbially, nouns compounded with postpositions and phrases. As will have been learnt from Lesson XXV, many participles also are constructed adverbially.

The following is a list of useful adverbs and phrases.

1. Time.—(See also the Pronominals.)

وآ, aj, to-day. کل, kal, yesterday or to-morrow.

, پرسوں	parson,	day before yesterday, or de after to-morrow.	
, ترسوں	tarson,	three days ago, or hence.	
, نرسوں	narson,	four days ago, or hence.	
, پہلے , قبل	pahile, qabl,	}before.	
ا نعم حضرین	pichhe, b'ad,	}after.	
, سويرے	sawere,	early.	
رابهی اب فی الحال	ab, abhí, fi-l-hál,	now, just now, etc. (and their cognates).	
, اب تک	abtak, etc.,	till now, etc.	
راج کل	áj kal,	nowadays.	
, کبهی کبهی	kabhí kabhí,	sometimes.	
کبهی نه کبهی	, kabhí na kabh	í, some time or other.	
گهری گهری	, gharí gharí,	frequently (lit. every hour).	
, بار بار	bár, bár,	again and again, often.	
, برابر	barábar,	continually, regularly.	
amiso,	hamesha,	always.	
, هذوز	hanoz,	hitherto, yet.	
ر ديرم	der se,	delaying.	
, هوگزنهیں	hargiz nahín,	never.	
, کبهی نمین	kabhí nahín,	never.	
, فوراً , جهٿ	fauran, jhaṭ,	immediately.	
برجاد	jald,	at once.	
, هر دوز	har roz,	every day, daily.	
ر دوز دوز	roz roz,		
ر آخر کار	ákhír kar,	at last.	

2. Manner.—Some adverbs of time can also be used as adverbs of manner (see above).

, ضرور zarúr. necessarily, certainly. , البته decidedly. albatta. بالكل. bilkull. altogether, totally. vigorously. zor se. ر زور سے . خوب khúb. well. , تيز swiftly. tez. separately. احدا judá, ر دهیرے dhire. gently. , ٹھیک سے exactly. thik se, مفت muft, gratuitously. , بے فائدہ vainly, uselessly. be faida, . نهایت exceedingly. niháyat, رتنها tanhá. alone. اكيلا. akela. , بہت bahut. much, many, very. 132 bará. as an adjective this means great, an adverb it means very. . صافي saf. clearly.

3. Place.—See Pronominals and Postpositions. Most postpositions of place can be used as adverbs by being constructed absolutely, i.e., without the genitive sign, as a see, before, etc.

# 4. Miscellaneous-

های , háṇ, yes. nahíṇ, no. i, na, no. مت, mat, not, "dont."1

بعنى, y'aní, that is to say, viz.

مرف , sirf, faqat, gant only.

#### EXERCISE.

1. مهتر سے کہو که هال کمرے میں mehtar se kaho ki hál kamre men khúb jhárú خوب جهارو دو

3. تم نے چہوٹی حاضری طیّارکی  $ki\ ya\ nahin$ .

غ بہت سویرے .4 مرنے بہت سویرے .4 sawere chár sáhibon ke liye taiyar kí hai.

هماري جوتيوں پر سياهي الگاكر .5 hamárí jūtiyon par siyáhí lagákar zor se malo tab زور سے ملو تب ولا خوب wuh khúb chamkengí.

sáhib ne bár bár hukm صاحب نے بار بار حکم دیا هے.6 diya hai, ki har roz مادم که هرورز شام کو اخبار لاؤ shám ko akhbár láo.

مگر میں عن میں عن میں عن عن مگر میں .7 مگر میں .7 مگر میں .7 magar main ne abtak nahín suná.

<sup>1</sup> Used colloquially in Urdu with the 2. s. and pl. imp. in forbidding an action to be done at or near the time of speaking. Continuous prohibition is expressed by the Infinitive with na, as chort na karná jed onot steal, never steal. Chort nat karo would be said to a person on the point of committing an act of theft.

- 8. سائیس سے کہو که گهوڙے پرزیں sáis se kaho ki ghore par zín khúb kaske bándho.
- 9. استاد نے صاف کہا کہ میں یہ ustád ne sáf káha ki main yih kitáb hargiz nahín کتاب هرگز نہیں پرهاونگا paṛháúngá.
- 10. ولا هميشه سج بولنا هي wuh hamesha sach boltá hai.
- میں نے فقط یہ کہا کہ میں یہ .11 main ne faqat yah kahá ki main yih kam akela nahín karúngá.
- 12. دو برس تک یه لوکا ایخ ماں do baras tak yih larka apní mán se judá rahá
  thá.
- 13. آپ لوگ يهاں کب تک تشريف ap log yahán kab tak tashríf rakhenge ?
- 14. يه کتابيي هم کو مغت ملي yih kitáben ham ko muft milí thín.
- tum kyún dhíre dhíre thíre chalte ho? jald áo.
- 16. نهيک سے کام کرو ايسا نه هو که ho ki tumhárí mihnat تهيک محنت بالکل بے فايد دهو که bilkull befaida ho.
- wuh 'aurat kabhí kabhí kabhí rotí aur kabhi kabhi kabhi hanstí hai taubhí wuh

بھي ولا بوابو اپنا گھر صاف رکھتي ہے barábar apná ghar sáf rakhtí hai.

أپ كا گهورًا فهايت تيز چلناهي 19. أب كا گهورًا فهايت تيز چلناهي 19. chaltá hai.

20. هم کوبرابر دق کرتا ہے .wuh ádmí hamko barábar digg kartá hai.

Translate into Urdu :-

1. The boy gave the dog a good beating (beat well). 2. That man comes to our house sometimes. 3. Rouse us in the morning early in order that we may eat our chhoti háziri. 4. They arrived before we (did). 5. When the teacher punishes the boys, he punishes them well. 6. How long shall I, in vain, tell you to do your work properly? 7. He came and bothered me every day. 8. She is always sleeping. 9. I have told you again and again to polish my shoes vigorously and make them shine well. 10. The day before vesterday the constable (by) running swiftly, caught the thief. 11. The Inspector may or may not have heard, but he has not yet told me. 12. I got this bread for nothing. 13. All I said was this, that men do not work without pay. 14. He did not labour in vain because he did his work properly. 15. The master has just come, and is calling you loudly (with vigour). 16. The boys came again and again to (the) teacher and said that they could not do (the) arithmetic right. 17. Some time or other we will set out for Calcutta. 18. Nowadays boys do not mind their father's word, as they used to do formerly (nowadays just as they used to --- boys do not, etc.). 19. Your clothes are quite ready, sir. 20. Sometimes this boy reads well, but sometimes he is very lazy.

#### VOCABULARY.

مال کمون , hál kamra, n. m. drawing-room. jhárū, n. m. broom. بهارودينا , jhárū dená, v. t. to sweep.

مهتر, mihtár, n. m. sweeper.

The word is a title of honour, applied as a euphemism to the "knight of the broom."

دری, darí, n. f. carpet (made of cotton).

ماضرى, házirí, n. f. breakfast.

جهورتی , chhoṭí házirí, n. f. early or "little" breakfast.

سياهي, siyáhí, n. f. blacking, or ink.

الله, malná, v. t. to rub. chamakná, v. int. to shine.

اخبار, akhbár, n. m. news, newspaper.

زين , zín, n. m. saddle.

کسان, kasná, v. t. to tighten, bind.

سائس , sáis, n. m. groom.

ب بولنا , sach bolná, v. int., to tell the truth.

نق كونا, digg karná, v. t. to annoy.

# LESSON XXVII.

#### NUMERALS.

1. ایک , ek.

2. 3. do.

3. نين , tín.

4. اچ, chár.

5. sil, panch.

6. 242, chha.

7. wlw , sát.

8. ه. أنَّهُ áth.

9. i, nau.

10. مس , das.

11. گياره , gyárah.

12. باره , bárah.

13. נאנא , terah.

14. 800, chaudah.

15. پندره , pandrah.

16. سولغ , solah.

17. ستری , sattrah.

18. الهارة , athára.

19. him, unís.

20. بيس , bis.

21. اكيس , ekís.

22. بائيس , báís.

23. ight, teís.

24. چوبيس , chaubís.

25. پچیس , pachís.

26. چهبیس , chhabbis.

27. ستائيس , satáis.

28. اتهائيس , atháis.

29. انتيس , untís.

30. تيس , tís.

31. اكتيس , ektís.

32. بنيس, batís.

33. تينتيس, tentis.

34. چونتیس , chauntis.

35. پيننيس, paintis.

36. چهتیس, chhattís.

37. سينتيس, saintís.

38. ارتيس , artís.

39. انچالىس , untálís.

40. چالیس, chálís.

41. و ektálís, ektálís.

42. بياليس , bayális.

43. تينتاليس tentálís.

44. چوالیس , chauálís.

· 45. پينتاليس , paintálís.

46. چهياليس , chhiyálís.

47. سينتاليس , saintalís.

48. ارتالیس, artálís.

49. أنجاس, unchás.

50. پىچاس , pachás.

51. اكياون , ikáwán.

52. باون , báwan.

53. ترپی , tirpan.

54. جرون , chauwan.

55. يچين , pachpan.

56. ⊕\$\$, chhappan.

57. ستاون , satáwan.

أنهاون , atháwan.

59. منسته , unsath.

60. apilm, sáth.

61. اكستَّهن , iksa!h.

62. باستيم , básath.

63. قرستَه , tirsath. 64. چونستَه , chaunsath.

65. ينستي , painsath.

66. چهیاستهم, chhiyásath.

67. سرستهه , sarsath.

68. ارستيه , arsath.

69. أنهتر, unhattar.

70. ستر, sattar.

71. اکهتر, ikhattar.

72. بېتى, bahattar.

73. تېتى , tihattar.

74. چوهڌ, chauhattar.

75. پنچهتر, pachhattar.

76. جهاتر, chhahattar.

77. ستېتر, sathattar.

78. انْهَاتَر , athattar.

79. junásí. unásí.

80. اسي , assi.

81. راكاسي , ikásí.

82. بياسي , biyásí.

83. تراسى , tirásí.

84. چوراسى , chaurásí.

85. پنچاسى, pachásí.

86. چهياسي , chhiyási.

87. ستاسى , satásí.

88. اتهاسى, athásí.

89. ielms, nauásí.

90. i, nawwe.

91. اكانوے, ekánwe.

92. بانوے , bánwe.

93. ترانوے, tiránwe.

94. جو رانوے, chauránwe.

95. پچانوے, pachánawe.

96. جهيانو , chhiyánawe.

97. متانوے, satanáwe.

98. اتّهانوے, athánawe.

99. ننانوے, ninánawe.

100. . sau.

The ordinals are formed by adding wan or win (mascor fem.) as the case may be, except in the case of the first four, and the sixth.

پهالا, pahilá (le, li), first, دوسرا, مؤلف, second, اتيسرا, third, ايسرا, chauthá, fourth, پانچواس, panchwán, fifth, panchwán, sixth, پانچواس, sátwán, seventh, and so on. هؤار hazár, one thousand, الأكه , karor, ten millions.

The following fractionals are in constant use :— جَوْنَهِ), chauthá, a fourth.

پرخ, paune, a quarter less, as, paune do, 134.

», sawa, a quarter more, as, sawa tín, 31.

قبرة, derh, one and a half, ازهاى or مائى or مائى, arháí or dháí two and a half.

سارَ هے, sárhe, a half more, as, sárhe chár, 4½.

پن , guná when added to a number means "fold" as do guná, two-fold.

# EXERCISE.

- 1. لتركيال دو سُونيال چاهٽي تهيي larkiyán do súíyán cháhtí thin.
- 2. هم نے اسکے لئے دَیرَهه پیسه دیے ham ne is ke liye derh paisa diyé hain.
- 4. دو آنے کے بوتام خریدو do ane ke botam kharido.
- 5. قيرَهه سير چاول دو سير گهي derh ser cháwal, do ser ghí aur adhá ser namak اور آدها سير نمک چاهئے cháhiye.
- 6. تين بح كو أئيي tín baje ko áiye.
- 7. wuh derh baje ko gayá.
- 8. کل هم پانچ بنج آنهینگے kal ham pánch baje uthenge.
- 9. و دو پهر تک اُنهيکا wuh do pahar tak uthegá.
- 10. عبل على على على المعلى وات كم تبل sáhib ádhí rát ke qabl tashríf láenge.
- ghore ke waste do man گهوڙے کے واسطے دو من چنا .11 chana mangao.
- 12. هم تين بجے كے بعد جائينگے ham tín baje ke b'ad jáenge.
- الترك سازه چار بنج كو چُهنَّى .13 larke sárhe chár baje ko chhuṭṭi pʻaenge.
- 14. در پیپے تیل همارے گهر کو بهیجو do pipe tel hámáre ghar ko bhejo.

15. باره قمیص - دو درزن کالر چهه bárah gamíz, do darzanr گلابغد - چار رات کے جوڑے نو جوزے موزے - چوبیس رومال -چار کوت بیس بنیائیی - چار واسكت چار پتلون - چار كمربند یه سب گی کر صندوق میل ته

kálar, chhah galaband, chár rát ke jore, nau jore moze, chaubís rumál, chár kot. bís banyán, chár wáskit, chár patlún, chár kamarband; yih sab ginkar sandúg men tah karke rakho.

کے کے وکھو

16. میں پہلے دفعہ کو معاف کرونگا main pahile dafá ko mu'af karunga, lekin ليكن پهر نهيي كرونگا phir nahín karúnga.

Translate into Urdu:-

1. Give the darzi twelve buttons. 2. Order a dozen shirts, six (pairs of) trousers, six coats and six handkerchiefs. 3. Tell the dhobi to bring my night suits and two pairs of socks quickly. 4. Give me a ser and a half of rice and three quarters of a ser of salt. 5. Buy four maunds of gram for the horse. 6. Send them not later than (up to) six o'clock. 7. You do not need half a ser of ghi to cook to-day's dinner. 8. Bring five sers and a half of milk for the school-boys. 9. I sell twenty-four mangoes for the (one) rupee. 10. The Maulvi went to say prayers at 5 o'clock in the (at) evening. 11. He will not reach the mosque before half-past one. 12. They arrived after half past-two. 13. I have not two tins of oil in (the) shop (in shop are not, etc.) 14. Bring two rupees worth of grapes (grapes of two rupees). 15. Yesterday that lazy man did not wake till eight o'clock. 16. I will go to his house the first time, but after that he must come to me.

### VOCABULARY.

, بوتام botam, n. m. button. , گھی ghí, n. m. clarified butter.

. نیک n. m. salt. namak, p. part. adverbially used of bajná bajá, baje, و بجے بجا to strike - o'clock. do pahar, وديهر n. m. noon. Pahar means a watch of 3 hours, noon is the 2nd watch of the day and midnight of the night. lit. half night, midnight. adhi rát, و ادهی رات 40 sers. n. m. , من man. time, turn. cis. dafá, n. m. اجنا gram, chick pea. chaná, n. m. , منگانا mangáná, to order. v. t. ,چڏھي chutthi. leave, holiday, release. n. f. tin, barrel. pípá, ويدده n. m. " darzan." a dozen. , درزی n. m. collar. , كالر kálar, n. m. . گله بدد n. m. necktie. galaband. handkerchief. rumál. , رومال n. m. suit of clothes, a pair. وجورة jora, n. m. sock, stocking. n. m. Noeik moza, undervest. banyán, , بنیان n. m. waistcoat. " wáskit." n. f.(?) و واسكت " patlun," pantaloons, trousers. , يقلون n. m. sash. , کمربند kamarband, n. m.

v. t.

, معاف کرنا

muáf karná,

to forgive.

#### LESSON XXVIII.

#### PRESUMPTIVE AND CONDITIONAL FORMS.

By adding the Aorist, Future, or Present forms of the verb honá, to become, to the Imperfect and Perfect Participles of the verb, three pairs of tenses can be formed, all of them conveying the ideas of contingency, presumption or potentiality. Each grammarian seems to have a special name for each of these tenses. Dr. Kellogg's nomenclature is the most luminous and logical, Mr. Platts's is careful and laborious, but does not label these tenses as contingent, and Mr. Kempson's translates strictly the nomenclature of the indigenous grammarians. We give Kempson's, with Kellogg's in brackets.

1. Present Dubious. (Contingent Imperfect), , & U s, wuh

átá ho, he may be coming.

2. Past Dubious, (Contingent Perfect), وق ايا هو, wuh áyá ho, he may have come.

- 3. Present Presumptive, (Presumptive Imperfect), المراه به الله عنه wuh átá hoga, he will, or must be coming.
- 4. Past Presumptive, (Presumptive Perfect), وق ايا هوگا, wuh áyá hogá, he will, or must have come.
- 5. Past Conditional, (Past Contingent Imperfect), قوقا 5. wuh átá hotá, had he been coming.
- 6. Past Conditional, (Remote) (Past Contingent Perfect), ولا الماء , had he (not) come.
  - No. 1. "If Mohan be on the way here we may see him to-day"; he may be coming, but of this we cannot be sure.

No. 2. "If Mohan has arrived here we might see him to-night"; he may have arrived, but of this we are ignorant.

No. 3. (Mohan promised to come, therefore) "he will be on the way here," so we may expect to see him to-night.

No. 4. (Mohan was to arrive this afternoon therefore) "he will have come," so let us go and see him.

No. 5. "Had Mohan been (on the road) coming, we should (be able to) see him on the road." He is not coming therefore we do not see him.

No. 6. "Had Mohan arrived we could have seen him." He had not arrived so we could not see him.

#### EXERCISE.

- 1. اگر باورچی کهانا پکاتا هو تو هم agar báwarchí khánú pakátá ho, to ham áth baje kháne páenge.
- agar mehtar ne jhárú diyá اگر مهترنے جهازر دیا هو تو هم .2 ho, to ham hál kamre هال کمرے میں بیتّههٔ سکینگے men baith sakenge.
- 3. شاید لوکے پترهنے هوں sháyad larke parhte hon.
- 4. شاید مالک نے نوکر کو حکم دیا sháyad malik ne naukar ko hukm diyá ho.
- 5. اب گوالا گائے کو درُهنا هوگا hogá jákar dekho ki wuh pání na miláe.
- مولوي صاحب مسجد سے آے۔ 6. مولوي صاحب مسجد سے آے۔ 6. مولوی صاحب مسجد سے آ۔ ۔ 6. مولوی صاحب مسجد سے آ۔ ۔ 6. مونگ میں سے سے معرفی مادر آس سے سے se daryaft karen.
  دریافت کریں
- 7. تمهارا باپ کهتا هرگا جا ديکهر تمهارا باپ کهتا هرگا جا ديکهر أغر dekho.
- 8. اب بدی سو گیا هوگا کیونکه ا ab bachcha so gaya hogà kyúnki us kí áwaz nahín sunáí detí.

- 9. اگر نوكر جهاز پونجهه كرتا هوتا agar naukar jhás ponchh تو ولا گھو کے باہر نہ یا یا جاتا
- 10. اگر اس لہ کے نے گالی دی نه agar is larke ne gálí dí هوتی تو ولا نهیں مارا جاتا
- 11. بعض نوكر بيهرا بعض مهتر báz naukar behra, báz بعض باورچی اور بعض سائیس کہلاتے ھیں
- اگر دس هي انڌے پکاؤ تو .12 کافی ہونگے
- گھاس هري يا سبز هوتي هے .13 مگر يه گهاس نهيي هوگا کیونکه په بالکل کالا هے
- دهوبي کو کچهه ساټن دو اور .14 اُس کو تاکید کرکے کہو کہ پہر اپنا کام ادھورا نہ چھوڑے
- آپ سے جُهوت بات کہوں
- گائے کو باغ سے نکالو نہیں تو وہ .16 گھاس کے علاملا سب یھول

چهوڏي چهوٽي چڙيان سترک پر.17 دانه چگ رهی هیی

kartá hota to wuh ghar ke báhar na payá játá.

na hotí to wuh nahín márá játá.

mehtar, báz bawarchi aur báz sáís kahláte hain.

agar das hí ande pakáo to káfí honge.

ghás harí yá sabz hoti hai magar yih ghás nahin hai kyúnki yih bilkull kálá hai.

dhobí ko kuchh sábun do aur us ko tákíd karke kaho ki phir apná kam adhúrá na chhoro.

15. ما علم علم علم علم علم sáhib, yih mumkin nahín ki main áp se jhúth bát kahún.

> gác ko báyh se nikálo nahin to wuh ghás ke 'aláwa sab phúl charegí.

chhotí chhotí chi iyán sarak par dáná chug rahí hain.

18. في كينا درست في áp ká kahná durust hai.

چریگی

19. هرشیاری کے سانه کهنا واجب hoshyárí ke sáth likhná wájib hai.

میکی لکهه پختکا هون اب آداب ،20 main likh chuká hún ab ádáb 'arz kartá hún.

Translate into Urdu :-

1. If the master is now writing a letter, you will have to take it to the post. 2. If the table servant has laid the cloth we shall soon have (eat) the dinner. 3. Perhaps he may be telling the truth. 4. Has the boy not arrived? look, he may have fallen into the river. 5. The cow will just now be grazing in the garden, go and catch her. 6. The gentleman will have read Persian, that is why (for this reason) he is proficient in Urdu. 7. The tailor will be making (sewing) my trousers, tell him to bring them quickly. 8. The girl will have fallen off the chair, for she is crying. 9. If you had been wishful (wishing) to hear my order, you would certainly have heard. 10. If the thief had not stolen the grain he would not have been seized and punished. 11. Some people laugh, some cry, and some neither laugh nor cry. 12. If the dhobi will bring only one shirt that will be enough. 13. This is not a mango because it is red and mangoes are green or yellow. 13. Insist on the boys reading Persian. 15. That is a bad servant, who leaves his work half done. 16. Besides bread give the poor man some fish. 17. The little birds will peck up the wheat. 18. The ox is grazing in the jungle. 19. Before I finish writing I will make my parting salutation. 20. It is fitting that you write this carefully.

## VOCABULARY.

دریافت کرنا, daryáft karná, v. t. to ascertain. kahlána, v. int. to be called. miláná, v. t. to mix.

, بعض	b'az,	indef.	adj. and pron. some.
الدا	andá,	n. m.	egg.
, کافی	káfí,	adj.	enough, sufficient.
, تاكيد كرنا	takíd karná,	v. t.	to insist.
, ادهورا	adhúrá,	adj.	half done, half and half.
, ممکن	mumkin,	adj.	possible.
, کے علاوہ	ke 'aláwa,	postp.	in addition to, besides.
جهار پونچهه كونا	,jhár ponchh	karná,	to dust a room.
, چرنا	charná,	v. int.	to graze.
lila,	chugná,	v. t.	to pick up food with the beak, to peck.
, سرک	sarak,	n. f.	roadway, road.
lils,	dáná,	n. m.	grain.
, درست	durust,	adj.	straight, correct.
, هوشياري	hoshiyárí,	n. f.	carefulness, vigilance.
, واجب	wájib,	adj.	fitting, proper.
اداب عرض کونه	, ádáb a <sup>e</sup> rz kar	·ná,	to make a parting salu- tation.

THE URDU NOUN AND PRONOUN.

a			9					120
Pronoun, 1st Person.	tan li	nin.	S. ¿ إِنَّ إِنَّ مِنْ وَالْمَا وَ الْمَا وَ الْمَا وَ الْمَا وَ الْمَا وَ مِنْ وَمِنْ وَ مِنْ وَمِنْ وَ مَا وَمَا وَ مَنْ وَمِنْ مَنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ وَمِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ	ujh.	era.	ım.	ım.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Pronoun, st Person	1300	, me	m, a	", m	m,	hc	ha	, ha
Pr 1st		35	3	stro, mujh.	Isto, mera.	ê	વૃ	عر
ne nt.	1) at	et rát arin. main.	ne			ham. biwiydn lize raten ra. ham.	v v	•
Feminine in consonant.		rát	, rát	why, rát	wi), rát	, rá	J. rái	X 12
Fel		راق	त्री	13	10	'3'	يني	*
in		athin	ne		4 10	ñąñ	non	
Feminine in ī.	2 10	biwi	biwi	biwi	*	biwi	bíwi	2
emin ī	10/1/	2:	67.65	7:	"	3:	7	
Ĕ		is.	4.7	Ġ.	"	ويار,	3,	2
e in nt.	n in	1	lne	7		1	ūol	
dasculine in consonant.	gines.	bai	, bai	bai	ű	bai	, bai	*
Masculine in consonant.		3	3	3	" "	3:	بيلور	2
		S. Ist, ghorá Les, bail Les, bient	ne .	3		P 1348, ghore Uzz, bail	٠,	" "
e in		orá	oie 1	oie	2	iore	horoi	2
Masculine in ā.		gh	5, gh	gh		9	9	
Masc		•	1	***		246	1346	
		عوزا	1,	1	2	1	5	P
		α	so.	Formative S. List, ghore We, bail with biwi	or (Gen.) S. "		Ag. and For- mative P. وادون ghoron ghoron بيلون ghoron phoron المعانية. وادون المعانية المع	Ъ.
				tive	Jen.	Nom.	nd Five	
		Nom.	Agent.	rma	or ((	om.	g. al	i.
		N	Ag	Fo		Ä	Ag	Gen.

## THE URDU VERB.

Root,	,بول	bol.
Infinitive,	ب ولنا	bolná.
Conjunctive Participle,	, بواکے بولکو	bolke, bolkar
Imperfect "	, بولتا	boltá.
Perfect ,,	, بولا	bolá.
Noun of Agency,	, بولنے والا	bolnewálá.

# Tenses from the root (3rd pers. sing.).

Aorist,	, بولے	bole.
Imperative (2nd pers. pl.)	, بولو	bolo.
Future (3rd pers. sing.)	بوليگا	bolegá.

# Tenses from the Imperfect Participle (3rd pers. sing.).

Past Conditional,	, بولتا	boltá.
Present Imperfect,	, بولتا هے	boltá hai.
Past Imperfect,	, بولدًا تها	boltá thá.
Present Dubious,	, بولتا هو	boltá ho.
,, Presumptive,	, بولقا هوگا	boltá hogá.
Past Conditional or Optative, 2nd form,	, بولڌا هوتا	boltá hotá.

# Tenses from the Perfect Participle (3rd pers. sing.).

Past Absolute or Indefinite,	, بولا	bolá.
Proximate or Present Perfect,	, بولا هے	bolá hai.
Remote or Past Perfect,	ر بولا تها	bolá thá.
Past Dubious,	, بولا هو	bolá ho.
Past Presumptive,	, بولا هوگا	bolá hogá.
Past Conditional or Optative,	19 1	ple Vinde
3rd form,	, بولا هوتا	bolá hotá.

#### VOCABULARY.

### URDU-ENGLISH.

Adj., Adjective; adv., Adverb; n. m., Noun Masculine; n. f., Noun Feminine; v. int., Verb Intransitive; v. t., Verb Transitive; postp., Postposition; pron., Pronoun.

باب, ab, adv. now.

ab tak, " up to now, yet, hitherto.

abhí, " just now.

áp, honorific pronoun, you, your honour.

This same form is used in a reflexive sense, "self."

اتنا. itná. adj. as much, so much. اتنا . adj. utná. so much. اتهم áth, adi. eight. أتهانا . utháná. to raise, lift up. v. t. أتهنا uthná, v. int. to rise, get up. ٠١, adv. to-day. áj, n. f. permission, leave. , اجازت ijázat, achchhá. adj. good. - آخرکار ákhir kár. adv. at last, finally. آدعي ádmí. man, human being. n. m. akhbár, , اخبار news, newspaper. n. m. est. idhar adv. hither. pest. udhar. adv. thither. , ادهورا adhúrá, adi. half done, incomplete. , آرام árám, n. m. rest, ease. 31, ár, n. f. shelter, covering. ازانا , to cause to fly. uráná. v. t. ازنا urná. v. int., to fly. , ازهای arháí, adj. two and a half.

ol, pring	is,	format	ive of yih.
m1,	us,	High ,	, ,, wuh.
, اسپاب	asbáb,	n. m.	effects, luggage, furni- ture.
اسقاد ,	ustád,	n. m.	teacher.
استانی ,	ustání,	n. f.	teacher (female).
, اسقرى	istrí,	n. f.	
, اسمان	ásmán,	n. m.	sky, heaven.
افسوس ا	afsos,	n. m.	CONTRACT TO SELECT ON THE PROPERTY OF
اكيلا , اكيلا	akelá,	adj.	alone.
, اگر	agar,	conj.	if.
, اگرچه	agarchi,	conj.	although, even if.
, اگو	Agrá,	s. m.	Agra.
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	áge,	adv.	before, in front of.
البقه البقه	albatta,	adv.	certainly, indeed.
, الگ	alag,		nd adv., apart, separately.
, الماري.	almarí,		press, cupboard, book-
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		case, wardrobe.
۲۱,	ám,		mango.
ر امسال	imsál,	adv.	this year.
lil, die duit	áná,	v. int.	, to come.
وانا ,	anáj,	n. m.	grain.
اندر	andar,	postp.	, in, within, into.
اندا	andá,	n. m.	egg.
, انتظار کرنا	intizár karná,	v. t.	to expect.
و انگور	angúr,	n. m.	grape.
, اواز	áwáz,	n. f.	voice, sound.
violative, lege	úpar,	postp.	, over, above.
والماسي ، الا	and,	conj.	and, also, other.
, اوزار	auzár,	n. m.	(sing. and pl.), tools.
O. C. Edinory			weapons.

```
n. f. children, offspring.
· leke
               aulád.
                              adi. and adv., so, thus, this
lul .
               aisá, e,
                                        way.
عرفة من ايسانة هر كه , aisá na ho ki, so that it may not be that—lest.
. ایک
               ek.
                                       one.
               báp,
, باب
                                n. m.
                                       father.
, بات
               bát.
                                n. f.
                                      word, matter, thing.
, بات چیت کرنا
               bát chít karná, v. t.,
                                       to converse.
               bár bár.
                                       again and again, often.
, باربار
                                adv.
و بارود
               bárúd,
                                n. f.
                                      gunpowder.
                                      twelve.
, باره
               bárah,
                                adj.
, باغ
               bág.
                                       garden.
                               n. m.
و بالكل
               bilkull,
                               adv.
                                       altogether, entirely.
النا
                                            light, (candle or
               bálna.
                                v. t.
                                       to
                                          lamp).
liasily,
               bándhná,
                                       to bind, fasten.
                               v. t.
و بائس
               báns.
                                       bamboo.
                               n. m.
ر باورچى
               báwarchí.
                                       cook.
                               n. m.
                                      outside.
باهر.
               báhar,
                                adv.
بتانا ,
               batáná
                                v. t
                                       to show, point out.
بتادينا ,
               batá dená.
                                v. t.
 ر بدی
                                       wick, candle, lamp.
               battí,
                                n. f.
 , بجا
               bachchá.
                                       child, infant, baby.
                               n. m.
وبجهاونا
               bichhauna.
                                       bed, bedclothes.
                               n. m.
, به دولت
               ba-daulat (ki), postp., by means of, favour
                                          of, prestige of.
                                       bad, evil, wicked.
1,000
               bura, adj.
               barábar,
                             adv.
                                       equally, regularly.
و برابر
, برخلاف
               barkhilaf (ke), adv. and postp., against, con-
                                          trary, opposite to.
```

, יכו	bará,	adj. and adv., big, large, great, very.
, برهئی	barhaí,	n. m. carpenter.
ال مد رقواز	bazzáz,	n. m. draper, cloth-seller.
, بعد	b'ad,	adv. and postp., after.
, بعض	b'az,	adj. some, a few.
, بغداد	Bagdád,	n. m. Bagdad.
, بغير	bagair,	postp. without.
بالانا , بالانا	buláná,	v. t. to call.
و بالالينا	bulá lená,	v. t. to call up.
بلکھ,	balki,	adv. and conj., but, but rather, moreover, on the contrary.
, بنانا	banáná,	v. t. to make, cause to make.
, بذد كونا	band karná,	v. t. to shut, close, stop.
, بذه وق	bandúq,	n. f. gun.
بنّا ,	banná,	v. int., to be made, to become.
بنيا ,	baniyá,	n. m., shopkeeper, grain-seller.
وايان ,	banyán,	n. m., singlet, vest.
, بوتام	botám,	n. m., (English, corruption of) button.
, بوجهه	bojh,	n. m., load, burden.
, بولنا	bolná,	v. int., to utter sound, speak.
, بونا	boná,	v. t. to sow.
, بهای	bhát,	n. m., (boiled) rice.
, بهاري	bhárí,	adj. heavy, weighty, im- portant.
, بهاگذا	bhágná,	v. int., to flee, escape.
, بهاگجانا	bhág jáná,	v. int., to flee away, escape.
, بهائی	bháí,	n. m., brother.
ر بہت	bahut,	adj. and adv., much, many.

			A CARLES AND AND
ر بهر	bhar,	adv.	fully, whole.
, بهرا	behrá,	n. m.	(English) bearer.
, بهروسا	bharosá,	n. m.	reliance, trust.
بهرنا بهرنا	bharná,	v. t.	to fill, with men, of
763-117		what .	thing filled; or, with se, of thing with
	State a viele.		which filled.
, بہن	bahin,	n. f.	sister.
, بهوکها	bhúkhá,	adj.	hungry.
, بھی	bhí,	conj.	also, too, and, even,
	the line of	at st	with.
ر بهیتر	bhítar,	adv.	within, inside.
ر بهیجنا	bhejná,	v. t.	to send.
, بهیکهمانگنا	bhíkh mángná,	v. t.	to beg.
, بیان کونا	bayan karná,	v. t.	to explain, relate, nar-
A STATE OF	sole (me of		rate.
بيتًا ,	beţá,	n. m.	son.
, بیڈی	betí,	n. f.	daughter.
ر بیتهنا ,	baithná,	v. int.	to sit.
, بيتَهه جانا	baith jáná,	v. int.	, to sit down, be seated.
ويذج المحاصر	bíj,	n. m.	seed.
, بچارلا	be-chárá,	adj.	poor, helpless, wretched.
ر بیچنا ,	bechná,	v. t.	to sell.
ر بیس	bís,	adj.	twenty, a score.
ر بے فائدہ	be-fáida,	adv.	in vain.
بيل ,	bail,	n. m.	ox, bullock.
ر بیمار	bímár,	n. m.	and adj., sick man,
			patient, sick.
, بدري	bíwí,	n. f.	lady, wife.
پر پار	pár,	postp.	and adv., across.
, پاس	pás,	adj.	and adv., near, by, with.
ر پانا	páná,	v. t.	to find, get, obtain.

, پانچ	pánsh,	adj. five.
, پانې	pání,	n. m. water.
الملا	pahilá,	adj. first.
ریاهنے	pahile,	adv. firstly.
عمام لي ,	páejáma,	n. m. drawers.
, پتلون	patlún,	n. m. trousers, "pantaloons."
, پر	par,	postp., on, upon.
بر پر	par,	conj. but, moreover, only.
, پوچ	pirich,	n. m. saucer.
, پرسون	parson,	adv. day before yesterday, day after to-morrow.
, پرنا	parná,	v. int. to lie, be lying.
, پرهانا	parháná,	v. t. to teach, cause to read.
, پرهنا	paṛhná,	v. t. to read aloud, recite, learn.
, پس	pas,	conj. and adv., therefore.
, پلانا	piláná,	v. t. to cause to drink, give to drink.
, پلتّی	paltan,	n. f. regiment.
, پلس	puliš,	n. m. (Eng.) police.
, پلنگ	palang,	n. m. bedstead.
, پذجرا	pinjrá,	n. m. cage.
, پذکها	pankhá,	n. m. punkah, fan.
, پرچهنا	pochhná,	v. t. to wipe, to dust.
, پوچهنا	púchhná,	v. t. to ask, with se.
, پوٹ	paune,	adj. a quarter less than—
, پهاورا	pháwrá,	n. m. mattock, spade.
, پهتنا	phaṭná,	v. int., to split, tear.
, پهڪجانا	phat jáná,	v. int., to get split, be torn.
٠ ډهر	phir,	adv. again.
, پهل	phal	n. m. fruit.

ناچئې ,	pahuncháná,	v. t.	to send, bring, cause to arrive.
ر پهنچنا ,	pahunchná,	v. int.	, to arrive, reach.
اننى,	pahinná,	v. t.	to clothe with, dress.
, پهول	phúl,	n. m.	flower.
ر پهينکنا , پهينکنا	phenkná,	v. t.	to throw.
ر پهيذكدينا ,	phenk dená,	v. t.	to throw away.
, پېپا	pípá,	n. m.	canister, barrel, (Eng. pipe).
رپيچع,	píchhe,	postp.	and adv., behind, after.
المالي بالا	piyálá,	n. m.	
ر پیسا , پیسا	paisá,		pice, money.
الله المربيشاور	Pesháwar,	n. m.	Pesháwar.
المسلم , پيلا	pílá,	adj.	yellow.
, پینا	píná,	v. t.	to drink.
, بیجانا	píjáná,	v. int.	, to drink up.
, پیلینا ,	pí lená,	v. t.	to drink, "to take and drink."
, تاكيد	tákíd kárná,	v. t.	to insist, enjoin.
, تاهم	táham,	conj.	nevertheless, still.
asti,	táki,	conj.	in order that.
بت,	tab,	adv.	then.
و تجارت	tijárat,	n. f.	trade, commerce.
ر تجه	tújh,		formative of , tú.
, قدبير	tadbír,	n. f.	expedient, plan.
, کونا	", karná,	v. t.	to arrange, contrive.
, توازو	tarázu,	s. m.	scales.
, ترسوں	tarson,	adv.	three days ago, or hence.
, ترکاری	tarkárí,	n. f.	vegetables, curry.
, تشريف ركهنا	tashríf rakhn	a, v. t.,	, to be seated.

, تشريف لے انا	tashríf le áná	, v. int.	, to come.
ر لے جانا	" le jand	, v. int	., to depart.
ر تسای دینا	tasallí dená,	v. t.	to comfort, cheer.
رتک.	tak,	postp.	, up to.
ر تم	tum,	pron.	you.
أرام أرام	tumhárá,	"	your.
, تبہیں	tumhen,	"	you.
, تنگ حال	tang hál,	n. m.	straits, necessitous cir- cumstances.
, تنها	tanhá,	adv.	alone.
, تو	tú,	pron.	thou.
p3,	to,	conj.	then.
ر توبهی	taubhí,	conj.	nevertheless.
, تورنا	toŗná,	v. t.	to break, to gather (flowers or fruits).
, تورّة النا	tor dálná,	v. t.	to break up, smash.
, تولنا	taulná,		to weigh.
, تها	thá,	v. int.	, was.
ر تهکنا ,	thakná,	v. int	, to tire, be tired.
, تهکجانا	thak jáná,	v. int.	, to get tired.
, تيز	tez,	adj. a	nd adv., swift, quickly.
ر تین	tín,	adj.	three.
المار المار المار المار المار	taiyár,	adj.	ready, prepared.
, تيون	tyún,	adv.	just so.
, توتذا	tútná,	v. int.	, to be broken.
, آوپی	!opi,	n. f.	hat, cap.
, تَهيك.	thík,	adj. a	nd adv., right, correct, correctly.
ب جاگنا	jágná,	v. int	., to wake, be awake.
ب الله	jáná,	v. int	., to go, go away.
, جاننا	jánná,		to know.

جانور	jánwar,	n m	animal.
جب,	jab,		when.
بب,	jitná,	The state of the state of	adj. and adv., as much.
			d adv., separate, alone.
, جدا	judá,		
ر جدهر	jidhar,	adv.	whither.
هلم,	jagah,	n. f.	place.
ملج ,	jald,		quickly.
جبنا , جبنا	Jamná,	n. f.	Jumna.
جنگل, جنگل	jangal,	n. m.	wilderness, forest, weeds.
	10003	nnon	who.
, جو	jo,	pron.	if.
, <del>جو</del>	"	conj.	
, جوتنا	jotná,	v. t.	to yoke, to plough.
, جوتي	jútí,	n. f.	shoe.
, جوزا	jorá,	n. m.	a pair, a suit of clothes.
, جهارو	jhárú,	n. m.	broom.
جهازوديذا	jhárú dená,	v. t.	to sweep.
, جہاں	jahán,	adv.	where.
جهت ,	jhat,	adv.	immediately, at once.
, جهوتهه	jhúth,	n. m.	lie.
جيسے ,	jaise,	adv.	as.
, جيوں	jyún,	adv.	just as.
ر چادر	chádar,	n.f.	sheet, tablecloth, wrap-
		The .	per.
ہار چار	chár,	adj.	four.
, چاول	cháwal,	n. m.	rice, (husked, ready for
	or she has		cooking).
الماع ,	cháhná,	v. t.	to desire, wish for.
چرنا پ	charná,	v. t.	to graze.
, چڙهاڻا	charháná,	v. t.	to lift up, to raise.
, چڙهٺا	charhná,	v. int.	, to mount, ascend.

, چریا	chiriyá,	n. f.	bird.
لنگي ,	chugná,	v. t.	to peck, to feed (as birds).
, چلانا	chaláná,	v. t.	to cause to move, drive.
ا چانا	chalná,	v. int.,	, to move, to go along.
, چلےجانا	chale jáná,	v. int.,	to go away.
gard or era	, chamach or	chamcha	, n. m., spoon.
, چمکنا	chamakná,	v. int.,	to shine, glitter, glisten.
lię,	chána,	n. m.	"gram," chickpea.
, چوٿ	chot,	n. f.	hurt, wound.
, چولها	chúlhá,	n. m.	fireplace, stove.
، چنانچ	chúnánchi,	adv.	so that, so.
, چونکه	chúnki,	conj.	and adv., inasmuch as,
			since.
, چهٽي	chhuțțí,	n. f.	freedom, relief, leave, holiday.
, چهري	chhuri,	n. f.	knife.
, چهرا	chharrá,	n. m.	shot, small shot.
, چهوڻا	chho <u>t</u> á,	adj.	small, little.
, چهورتا	chhorná,	v. t.	to leave, release, for-
	Lation	off off	sake.
æ40,	chhah,	adj.	six.
, چيز	chíz,	n. f.	thing.
, چيل	chíl,	n. f.	kite.
, حاضر	házir,	adj.	present.
, حاضری	házirí,	n. f.	presence, attendance, breakfast.
, حال آن که	hál-án-ki,	adv.	whereas, now that, although.
, حساب	hisáb,	n. m.	
, حضور	huzúr,	n. m.	presence, "your
48	. Working		honour."

, حکم	hukm,	n. m.	order, command.
ر خبردار	khabardár,	adj.	careful, mindful.
, خدمتگار	khidmatgár,	n. m.,	servant, especially table- servant.
, خراب	kharáb,	adj.	bad, evil, wicked.
, خریدنا	kharídná,	v. t.	to purchase, buy.
<b>声</b> 去,	khatt,	n. m.	letter, note.
, خوالا - خوالا	khwáh-khwá	ih, conj	., whether—or.
, خوب	khúb,	adj. a	nd adv., well, beautiful, good.
, خوفناک	khaufnák,	adj.	terrible, terrific, awful.
رام,	dám,	n m.	price, cost.
, داخل هونا	dákhil hona,	v. int.	(men), to enter.
, داروغه	dároga,	n. m.	Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police.
lits,	dáná,	n. m.	grain.
, دب جانا	dab jáná,	v. int.	, to be crushed.
رخت ,	darakhht,	n. m.	tree, plant.
ارد ,	dard,	n. m.	pain.
ورزن ,	darzan,	adj.	(Eng.) dozen.
, درزي	darzí,	n. m.	tailor.
, درست	durust,	adj. a	and adv., straight, level, correct.
, درمیان	darmiyán (ke	), adv.	and postp., between, within.
, دروازه	darwáza,	n. m.	door.
ريا ,	daryá,	n. f. r	n., river, sea, flood.
, دریافت کونا	duryáft karn	á (ko),	v. t., to ascertain.
, دري	darí,	n. f.	carpet.
دشمق	dushman,	n. m.	enemy.
a,50,	dukh,	n. m.	sorrow.

dukhná,	v. int.	, to ache.
dikhaí dená,	v. int.	, to appear.
dafá,	n. f.	turn, time.
diqq karná,	v. t.	to make uncomfortable.
dil,	n. m.	heart, soul.
dil bahlaná,	v. t.	to amuse oneself.
do,	adj.	two.
dúbná,	v. int.	, to sink, drown.
dúdh,	n. m.	milk.
dúr,	adv.	far.
dauráná,	v. t.	to cause to run or gallop.
daurná,	v. int	., to run.
dost,	n. m.	friend.
dúsrá,	adj.	second.
dúkán,	n.f.	shop.
daulatmand,	adj.	rich, wealthy.
dawá,	n. f.	medicine.
dawát,	n. f.	inkpot.
dhán,	n. m.	rice, as seed or crop.
dhobi,	n. m.	washerman.
	n. f.	sunshine, sun's heat.
the state of the state of	v. t.	to wash.
	v. t.	to show.
	v. t.	to see, look at.
	n. f.	cooking-pot.
	n. m.	delay, time.
The same of the same of	n. f.	wall.
Dehli.		
dák,		post.
dháí,	adj.	two and a half.
	dikhaí dená, dafá, diqq karná, dil, dil bahláná, do, dúbná, dúdh, dúr, dauráná, daurná, dost, dúkán, daulatmand, dawá, dawát, dhán, dhóbi, dhíp, dhoná, dikháná, degchi, der, díwár, Dehli.	dikhaí dená, v. int. dafá, n. f. diqq karná, v. t. dil, n. m. dil, v. t. do, adj. dúbná, v. int. dúdh, n. m. dúr, adv. dauráná, v. t. dauráná, v. int. dost, n. m. dúsrá, adj. dúkán, n. f. daulatmand, adj. dawát, n. f. dhán, n. m. dhóbi, n. m. dhóbi, n. m. dhóbi, n. f. dekhná, v. t. degchi, n. f. der, n. m. díwár, n. f. der, n. m. díwár, n. f. der, n. m. díwár, n. f.

١٥٠٤,	derh,	adj.	one and a half.
ەرە ,	zard,	adj.	yellow.
, رات	rát,	n. f.	night.
راج مستري	ráj mistrí,	n. m.	mason, bricklayer.
ر راسته	rásta,	n. m.	way, road.

Rásta means road or way to a place, ráh means the same, but has also an ethical aspect. Sarak is the material roadway on which one travels.

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ráh dekhná (ki), v. t., to look for, expect.
رالا ديكهنا
lias,
              rakhná,
                             v. t. to keep, retain, hold.
, رنگ
                             n. m. colour, dye.
              rang,
رنگانا
              rangáná,
                            v. t. to dye, colour.
, رنگريز
              rangrez,
                                    dyer.
                             n. m.
, روتى
              roti,
                             n. m. bread.
                             n. m. day.
, دوز
              roz,
                             adv.
                                    day by day, every day.
              roz roz,
, נכל נפל
              roshni or raushni, n. f., light.
ر روشنی
              rúmál.
                             n. m. handkerchief.
Jeon ,
                             v. int. to cry, weep.
tion,
              roná,
lia,,
              rahná.
                             v. int. to remain, stay.
                             n. f. tongue, language.
, زبان
              zubán,
                             n. f.
                                    earth, land.
               zamín,
, زمین
                             n. f.
                                    power, violence (with
, زور
               zor,
                                       se), strongly.
                                     saddle.
               zín,
                              n. m.
, زين
                              adi. and adv. of similitude-
lue .
               sá.
                                       like, —ish, very (?)
               sábun,
 mly,
                              n. m.
                                     soap.
, ساس .
               sát.
                              adj.
                                     seven.
                              postp., with, in company of.
 , ساتهه
               sáth (ke),
               sárhe,
                              adi.
                                     -plus a half.
 ر ساز هے
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ر سال	sál,	n. m.	year.
ر سالن	sálan,	n. m.	meat-curry.
iolm,	sámne (ke),	postp.,	in front of, opposite.
, سانپ	sánp,	n. m.	snake.
ر سائس	sáis,	n. m.	groom.
ر سب	sab,	adj.	all, every.
, سپاهی	sipáhí,	n. m.	soldier, constable.
, m	sach,	adj.	true.
الله الله الله	surkh,	adj.	red.
	sir or sar,	n. m.	head.
ر سرق و نحو	sarf-o-nahw,	n. f.	grammar (lit. accidence and syntax).
, سوکار	sarkár,	n. m.	chief, "government."
, سرک	sarak,	n. f.	road (the material road on which one travels), synn. rásta or ráh.
, سزا	sazá,	n. f.	punishment.
ر سفید	sufaid or sufe	ed, adj.,	white.
, سلوک	sulúk,	n. m.	treatment (especially good).
و ملوی کوئا	sulúk karná (	with se)	, v. t., to treat (esp. well), to behave to.
, سمجها دينا	samjhá dená,	v. t.	to explain thoroughly, to cause to be understood.
liagram ,	samajhná,	v. t.	to understand.
ر سناي دينا	sunáí dená,	v. int.	, to be heard.
llim,	sunáná,	v. t.	to cause to hear or be heard.
liim,	sunná,	v. t.	to hear.
, سوداگر	saudágar,	n. m.	merchant, shopkeeper.

, سونا	soná,	v. int.	7.
, سو جانا	so-jana,	v. int.	to sleep.
lom,	sawá,	adj.	a quarter more than
, سوا	siwá (with ke)	, postp.	, except.
, سويوب	sawere,	adj. ad	lv., early, in the early morning.
ر سهارا	sahára,	n. m.	support, reliance, help.
e, Aldala	se,	postp.	by, with, from, than.
, سيو or سيب	seb or se,o,	n. m.	apple.
, سير	ser,	n. m.	a weight (abt. 2lbs.)
, سیکهذا	síkhná,	v. t.	to learn.
lian,	síná,	v. t.	to sew.
ر سیاهی	siyáhí,	n. f.	ink, blacking.
مساباش و شاباش	shábásh,	interj.	, bravo! well done!
المساكرة ماكرة	shágird,	n. m.	pupil, disciple.
, شام	shám,	n. m.	evening.
ر ش <del>غ</del> ص ,	shakhs,	n. m.	person, individual.
, شروع کرنا	shur'u karná	(ko), v.	t., to begin.
رشكار كهيلنا	shikár khelná	í, v. t.	to hunt, go shooting.
, شہو	shahr,	n. m.	city, town.
, شورو غل	shor-o-gul,	n. m.	noise and row.
, صاحب	sáhib,	n. m.	(lit. lord of-) gentle-
			man, master.
و مرف	sirf,	adj. ar	nd adv., only, merely.
, صندوق	sandúq,	n. m.	? f., box.
, ضرور	zarúr,	adv.	necessarily, certainly.
, ضرورت	zarúrat,	n. f.	necessity, need.
, طوح	tarah,	n. f.	manner (with verbs "hedoes it like this").
,طرف	taraf,	s. f. (	and postp. with ki), side, direction.
			direction.

ر ته کونا	tah karná,	v. t.	to fold, roll up, to dispose of (a case).
, عرض كونا	'arz karná, (v	vith kí	or ko), v. t., to report, state, request.
بر عزت ,	'izzat,	n. f.	honour, esteem, reputation.
, عورت	'aurat,	n. f.	woman.
, غافل	gáfil,	adj.	careless.
, غريب أغريب	garíb,	13/3 -/	nd n. m., poor, meek, poor man.
, غور کونا	gaur karná (	par), v.	t., to reflect, meditate.
ر فارس	Fársí,		nd n. f., Persian people
A STATE OF THE STA	nelt side of m		(m.), Persian lan- guage (f.).
السر فدوي	fidwi,	n. m.	devotee, slave.
, فوائضً	faráiz,	n. m.	pl. of farz, duties, obligations.
, فوصانا	farmáná,	v. t.	to command (used hon- orifically of merely saying or doing any- thing).
, فصل	fasl,	n. f.	division, harvest, crop.
السلطان فقط	faqt,	adv.	only, merely.
, فوراً	fauran,	adv.	immediately, at once, quickly.
, في الحال	fílhál,	adv.	in the (present) case, just now.
, قاعدة	qáʻida,	n. m.	rule, primer, alphabet book.
, قبل	qabl (ke),	postp.,	before, previously.
, قلم	qalam,		(? f.) pen.
, قمیض	qamiz,	n. m.	
, قیمت	qímat,	n. f.	

К,	ká,	postp.	, of.
لنال ,	kátná,	v. t.	to cut, bite.
, کارتوس	kártús,		cartridge.
, کافی	káfí,	adj.	enough, sufficient.
yk,	kálá,	adj.	black, dark.
, کالح	kálar,	n. m.	collar (Eng.).
, كانجي	kánjí,	n. f.	gruel, starch.
, کا ہے کو	káhe ko,	adv.	
THE PERSON NAMED IN	Mary Committee of the C	1/481	pose?
, کب	kab,	adv.	when?
, کبھي	kabhí,	adj. a	nd adv., ever.
	kabhí kabhí,		" sometimes.
	kabhí nahín		" never.
, کپرا	kaprá,		cloth, clothing.
, کتاب	kitáb,	n. f.	book.
, کتا	kuttá.	n. m.	dog.
til,	kitná,	adj. a	and adv., how much, how
The state of the s			many.
44 <u>3</u> 15,	kuchh,	_	and adv., some, any.
Laborat Santonia	" nahín	5 . 1459	nothing.
ر کدهر	kidhar,		where? whither?
, کوتا	kurtá,		jacket, vest.
, کوسي	kursí,		chair, throne.
, کونا	karná,		to do.
, کوني	karní,		trowel.
, کروا	karwá,		bitter.
, کروانا	karwáná,	v. t.	to cause to do.
المسا	kasna,	v. t.	
ر کل	kal,	adv.	to-morrow, or yester-day.
, کلام	kalám,	n. m.	word, saying.

, کلف	kalaf (or kal	ap), n.	m., starch.
, كلكته	Kalkattá,	n. m.	Calcutta.
, کمربند	kamarband,	n. m.	belt, girdle, waistband.
, کمرلا	kamra,		chamber, room, apart- ment.
ا کفارا	kinárá,	n. m.	edge, border, bank shore.
و کون	kaun,	pron.	who?
و كوا	kauwá,	n. m.	crow.
, کوچ کرنا	kúch karná,	v. int.	, to set forth.
as,	ki,	conj.	that, so that.
, کہاں	kahán,	adv.	where?
ل کھا نا	kháná,	v. t.	to eat.
ا کھا جانا	khá jáná,	v. int.	, to eat up.
, کهانا	kháná,	n. m.	food, dinner, meal.
, کهنچری	khichrí,	n. f.	a dish of rice and pulse.
کهرپي	khurpí,	n. f.	
			garden trowel used
			by gardeners and grass-cutters.
, کهراهونا	khará honá	v. int.	, to be standing, to stand
9 90 9	mitara mona,	v. 1110.	up.
, کهلزا	khilna,	v. int.	, to open, bloom, as a
			bud.
العلوة	khulná,	v. t.	to open.
انبح ,	kahná,		to say, tell.
, کھودنا	khodná,		to dig.
, کھولذا	kholná,		to open, set open.
, کھیت	khet,	n. m.	And the State of t
ر کیسا	kaisá,		nd adv., how? what kind
The Contract of	division in	1.31	of?

kyá,	adj.	what?
kyún,	adv.	why?
gárí,		cart, carriage.
gálí dená,	v. t.	
		abuse in obscene lan-
rod aguo s		guage.
		to sing.
		ass, donkey.
gu,zar jáná,	v. int	t., to pass away, die.
TEACHER TO ADMINISTRATION	v. t.	to throw down.
girá dená,	v. t.	do.
garm,	adj.	hot, warm.
girná,		to fall.
gir parná,	v. int	, to fall down.
gulábí,		rose-colour.
galaband,	III FEEL .	necktie.
galí,		a lane.
ginná,		to count.
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		
		if indeed, although.
the State of the S		nd n. m fair, a fair man,
90.00,	auj. a.	esp. European soldier.
gosht,	n. m.	flesh, meat.
		round or black pepper.
		grass, herbage.
San Private Grant Control		
ALLEY STATE OF THE		
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		watch, clock.
REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART		
THE RESERVE AND DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON.	Firefalls	mare.
gui,	n. m.	ghi, clarified butter.
	kyún, gárí, gálí dená, gáná, gadhá, gu,zar jáná, giráná, girá dená, garm, girná, gir parná, gulábí, galaband,	kyún, adv. gárí, n. f. gálí dená, v. t.  gáná, v. t. gadhá, n. m. gu,zar jáná, v. int giráná, v. t. girá dená, v. t. girá dená, v. t. gir parná, v. int gulábí, adj. galaband, n. m. galí, n. f. ginná, v. t. go, conj. go ki, ,, gorá, adj. a  gosht, n. m. gol mirch, n. f. ghás, n. f. ghar, n. m. gharí, n. f. ghorá, n. m. ghorí, n. f.

گیند,	gend,	n. f.	ball.
, گیند کهیلنا	gend khelná,		to play ball.
lisy,	ládná,		to load, lade.
asy,	lákh,	adj.	Control of the Contro
Jy,	lál,	adj.	red.
, لال موچ	lál mirch,		red pepper.
Uy,	láná,	v. int.	, to bring (contraction of le-áná).
, لائق	láiq (ke),	adv. a	nd postp., worthy of, be- fitting, fit.
, لدنا	ladná,	v. int.	, to be loaded.
, لزائي	laráí,	n. f.	fight, quarrel, battle.
, لزائي كونا	laráí karná (	se), v. t	, to fight with or against.
ّ, لتركا	larká,	n. m.	boy.
, لتركي	larkí,	n. f.	girl.
, لغت	lugat,	n. f.	dictionary.
, لكرى	lakrí,	n. f.	wood, stick.
لنها,	likhná,	v. t.	to write.
ر لگانا	lagáná,	v. t.	to apply to, to place, spread, plant.
اللال الله	lagná,	v. int.	, to touch (physically or mentally), begin.
, لوگ	log,	n. m.	people, folk.
لے جانا	le jáná,	v. int.	, to take away.
الينا	lená,	v. t.	to take.
, ليكن	lekin,	conj.	but.
, مارنا	márná,	v. t.	to strike, kill.
, مارة النا	már dálná,	v. t.	to kill outright, violent- ly murder.
, مال	mál,	n. m.	goods, possessions, wealth.

مالک, málik, n. m. master.

ماهر هونا, máhir honá, v. int. (with men), skilled in, proficient in.

N.B.—Platts says, with se, but all Indian scholars I have consulted say men.

مالي. málí. gardener. n. m. , ماں mán, n. f. mother. , ماننا mánná. v. t. to mind, obey. انگنا mángná, to ask for. v. t. مانند . mánind (kí), adv. and postp., like, resembling. رمبادا mabádá. lest, that not. adv. مت mat. adv. don't. , متّهائي n. f. mitháí. sweets. , معهلی machhlí. n. m. fish. , معنت mihnat, n. f. labour, work. sao, n. f. madad, help, aid, assistance. , مدرسة Madrasa. school. n. m. ,مرچا mirchá. red pepper. n. m. 0,00, mard, man (vir. as male or n. m. manly). , مودي murda, adj. and n. m., dead, corpse. , موغى murgi, n. f. hen, fowl. ر مرنا marná. v. int., to die. , مرجانا v. int., do., "to go and die." mar jáná, , مزلا دار mazadár. adj. tasty. mazdúr. , مزدور n. m. hired labourer, "coolie." , مزدوری mazdúrí, n. f. wages, hire. musáfir. , مسافر n. m. traveller, stranger. . مسترى mistrí. n. m. (master-) workman.

ر مسجد	masjid,	n. f.	place of prayer, mosque.
, مشغول	mashgúl,	adj.	engaged in, busy with.
, مشكل	mushkil,	adj.	difficult, hard.
, معرفت	m'arifat (kí),	postp.	, by means of, by the agency of.
, مفت	muft,	adv.	gratis, free, for nothing.
, معلوم هونا	m'alúm honá	, v. int	., to be known.
مقدمه,	muqaddama,		
, مگر	magar,	conj.	only, but, except.
, ملاحظه كونا	muláhiza kar	ná, v. t	., to inspect.
, ملانا	miláná,	v. t.	to mix, cause to meet.
رملنا,	milná,	v. int.	, to meet with (with
			dat. of person), to be obtained.
مل جانا	mil jáná,	v. int.	, to mix, meet.
, ملنا	malná,	v. t.	to rub.
, ممکن	mumkin,	adj.	possible.
رمن,	man,	n. m.	a maund=40 sers.
, مذاسب	munásib,	adj.	fitting, proper, meet.
, منشى	munshi,	n. m.	writer, teacher (of Urdu and Persian).
, منع کوٹا	man'a karná,	v. t.	to forbid, prohibit.
, منگانا	mangáná,		to ask for, call for, order.
منت كرنا	minnat karná	(ki). v	. t., to entreat, beseech.
ain,			mouth, face.
, موزه	moza,		
, معانی کرنا	mu'áf karná,		A SECRETARIA PROPERTY OF THE P
، مولوي	. maulví,		a Mohammadan doctor
			of law, a person learned in Arabic.

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موافق, muwáfiq (ke), adv. resembling, according
                               to.
, مهتر
         mehtar,
                      n. m. sweeper.
 . میدان
        maidan.
                      n. m. plain.
jan .
                       n. f. table.
         mez,
 ، میں
         main.
                       pron.
                              I.
 ai.
                       adv. no, not.
          na.
ai - ai,
         na-na.
                       adv. neither-nor.
, نتيجه
        natíja,
                       n. m. result.
و نوسوں
                       adv. four days ago, or since.
        narson,
. نزدیک
       nazdík (ke),
                       postp., near.
, نقصان
        nugsán,
                      n. m. loss.
tilsi,
         nikalná,
                       v. int., to go out, issue.
, نماز
         namáz,
                       n. f. prayer.
, نماز پرهنا
         namáz parhná, v. t., to recite or say prayers.
. نیک
         namak.
                       n. m. salt.
, نوکو
        naukar,
                       n. m. servant.
، نهایت
        niháyat,
                       adv. exceedingly.
                       adv. no. not:
, نہیں
        nahín,
. نبعے
         níche (ke).
                       postp., beneath, under.
نيز ,
                       adv. along with.
        níz.
, واجب
        wájib,
                       adj. proper, fitting.
, واسكت.
         wáskit.
                       n. m. (Eng.) waistcoat.
, ورنه.
                       adv. if not, otherwise.
        warna,
                       adv.
٠ دوب
         wūn,
                              80.
         wuh.
                              he, she, it, that, they.
                       pron.
89,
رهاي, wahán,
                       adv.
                              there.
, waisá,
                       adv.
                              so, in that manner.
asila, hāth,
                             hand.
                       n. m.
هافيو هونا. házir honá,
                      v. int., to be present.
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hál, n. m. state, condition, account. Jla, ال کوری, hál kamra, n. m. drawing-room. , هاں hán. adv. ves. adj. and adv., every. , a, har. مرگز نهیی , hargiz nahín, adv. never. deer, antelope. , هرن harin. n. m. . هزار hazár. adi. thousand. مل hal. n. m. plough. v. t. to plough. . هل جوتا hal jotná. pron. we. A. ham. daims . hamesha. adv. always. limia. hansná. v. int., to laugh. isia. adv. yet, still, up to now. hanoz. , هوشيار hoshyár, adj. vigilant, sensible. , هوذا honá, v. int., to become, to be. , هوجانا ho jáná, v. int., to become. , هوں hún, v. int., I am. v. int., art, is. رهی hai. ر یا conj. or. ya, , ياتو - يا yá to-yá, conj. either-or. adv. that is to say. , يعنى ya'ní, yún, adv. thus. , يوں pron. he, she, it, these. , يهة yih,

### ENGLISH-URDU.

adv. here.

The gender of nouns, and the "voices" of verbs are marked, as n. m., n. f., v. t., v. int.

abuse, n. f. gálí, کالي abuse, to v. t. gálí dená, گالي دينا

و يهان

yahán,

accidence, n. m. sarf, N.B.—Sarf alone is masc., sarf-o-nahw together are fem. according to, ke muwafiq. عموافق account, n. m. hisáb, ache, to, v. int. dukhná, ادکهنا addition to (in) ke a'láwa or 'iláwa, solle L after, ke ba'd, se L ke pichhe again, phir, again and again, bár bár, بار بار Agra, n. m. Agra, 8,51 aid, to, v. t. madad karná, US soo alas! afsos! all, kull, كُلّ " sárá, I, lw alms, to ask, v. t., bhíkh māngnā, الهيكهد مانكنا alone, (h) akelá, list (p) tanhā, li alphabet-book, n. m. qá'ida. قاعده although, agarchi, اگرچه hál-án-ki, as ol Jla ,, go ki, as,s ,, altogether, bilkull, بال كل always, hamesha. amas among, ke darmiyán, درمیان ک ke bich, \_ \_ \_ \_ amuse oneself, v. t., dil bahláná, lily المرابعة and. aur, o, je je and if not, warna wing

animal, jánwar, هرن antelope, harin, هرن appear, v. int , dikhaí dená, انه دخای دنا ,, ,, nazar áná, نظر انا apple, seb, seo, سیب are, hain هین arithmetic, hisáb, ماسب مینویسیب ,, cause to, v. t., pahunchína, اپهنچا به مهاسداه dená, انهایه

" pahunchá dená, ligotziy as, juisá, l-xas much as, jitná, inascertain, v. t., daryaft karna, كريافت كرنا ask (a question), v. int., púchhná, lies ask (request). v. t., mányná, المنكب ass, gadhá, lass assistance, n. f., madad, مدد v. t., madud karná, lis soo at last, akhir ko, os , il at once, faurun, 1,, awake. (pres. part. of jágná), jágtá, list awful, khaufnák, خوف ای bad, burá, kharáb, خراب يرا Bagdad, n. m. Bagdad, بغداد ball, n. f. gend گىدد bamboo, n. m. báns, بانس bank (of a river), n. m., kinára, siú barrel, n. m., pípá, ربيا be, become, v. int. honá, ho jáná. هوجانا bearer, n. m., behra, 8,12 because, chūn i, hyūn i, si, si, si, si

bedstead, n. m., palang, پلنگ before (of place), he áye, گاک

,, (of time), ke or se, puhile, کی ساید ک

begin, v. t., shuru' harná, شروع کونا

" (in comp. with inf. formative). v. int., lagná,

bell, n. m., ghantá, lii,

beneath, ke níche حينين ك

beseech, v. t. (kí), minnat karná, نت کرنا

besides, a'lawa, علاوة

between, ke bich,

,, ke darmiyan, درمیان ک

big, bará, 15.

bind, v. t., bándhná, likail

bird, n. f., chi iyá,

bite, v. t., kátná, lits

bitter, karwá, 1555

black, kálá, siyáh, ys الميالة

blacking, blackness, n. f. siyáhi, سياهي

bloom (as a flower), v. int., khulná, lil.s

blow, n. f. chot, چوٿ

book, n. f. kitáh, کتاب

box, n. m. sandúq, oice

boy, n. m. larká, لزكا

brave, bahádur, sle

bravo! shábásh. شاباش

bread, n. f. roļi, روقي

break, v. t. torná, (h) تورنا

., v. t. shikast karná, (p) شكست كونا

breakfast, n. f. hazirí, حاضرى

bring, v. t. láná, le áná, lil lil

" (cause to come), v. t., pahuncháná, پهنجانا

bring (cause to come), v. t., pahunchá dená, نبه في broken (be), v. int., tútná, tút jáná, توق جانا تُوتّنا

broom, n. m. jhá, ú, l, ==

brother, n. m. bháí, بهائی

build, v. t. banáná, lii

burden, n. m. bojh, بوچهه

busy, to be, v. int., mashgúl honā, مشغول هونا

but, lekin, magar, par, پر - مگر - ليکن

butter, n. m. makkhan, odso

button, n. m. botám, بوتام

buy, v. t. kharidná, نخويدنا

by. (near), nazdik, pas, qarib فريب - پاس - نزديک

by, (means of), ke wasib, ke ma'rifat, کي معرفت کے وسيلے

cage, n. m. pinjrá, پنجرا

Calcutta, n. m. Kalkatta,

call, v. t. buláná, CA.

called, to be (named), v. t., kabláná, UNIS

,, (to oneself) or call and bring, v. t., bulá lená, بلالينا cap, n. f. topí, تُوبِي

careful, hoshiyár or hoshyár, هوشيار

careful, to be, v. t., hoshiyárí karná, موشياري کونا

careless, gáfil, فافل

carpenter, n. m. barhaí, برهائي

carpet n. f. darí, (3)

carriage, n. f. gásí, گاری

cart, ", ", ", ", ", cartridge, n. m. kartūs, ",

case (at law), n. m., muqaddama, مَقْدَمه

catch, v. t. pakarná, list

chair, n. f. kursí, کرسي

chamber, n. m. kamra, كمرة chattels, n. m. mál asbáh, مال اسباب تسلّی دینا tasalli dená v. t. cheer, to. n. m. sandūq. oice, chest. sardar. one chief. n. m. child, infant, n. m. bachcha, children, offspring, n. m., aulád, sy, city, n. m. shahr, , clean, sáf. clear. ,, clearly, safáí se, سفائی سے climb, v. int., cha hná, tieję كيرا cloth, n. m. kapiá, collar, n. m. galáband, كالاندد رنگ ، colour, n. m. rang, Lit come, v. int., áná, comfort, to, v. t. tasallí dená, اتسلّى دينا command, n. m. huhm, to, v. t. hukm dená, lus sa commerce, n. f. tijárat, نجارت company (with), ke sáth atla L complete, púrá, kámil, samúchá, ایوزا, کامل, پوزا completely, bilkull, بالكلّ conformably, bamujib, ess as constable, n. m. sipáhí, سياهي continually, barábar, برانر eontrary, to, bar khiláf, برخلاف v. t. (se) (p) guftogú karná, كفت وگو كويا converse, to, بات چیت کرا ,h) bát chít karná, ا

n. m. báwarchí, باورچى

cook,

pakiná, UKs cook, to, v. t. ديگي cooking pot, n. f. deychí, durust, c,s correct. lis ginná, count, v. t. فصل fasl, n. f. crop, n. m. kauwá. crow, crushed, to be, v. int. dib jáná. Lla us cry, weep, v. int. roná, l,, cup, n. m. piyálá, ييالا cupboard, n. f. almárí, (s) curry (meat), n. m. sálan, سالی ,, vegetable, n. f. tarkárí, روالاع, cut, v. t. kátná, wis daily. roz roz, roz ba roz, jej jej jej jej damage, n. m. nugsán. نقصان dark-complexioned, kálá, JK daughter, n. f. beti, بيتى day by day, see d ily. يشك البدّه ضرور decidedly, zarúr, albatta, beshakk, deer, n. m. harin, Dehli, p. n. Dehli, calas delay, n. f. der, 25 depart, v. int., chale jana, Ultashrif le jáná, الجانا tashrif le jáná, المادة descendant, n. m. aulád, sy, devotee, n. m. fidwi, dictionary, n. f. lugat, لغت did, v. t. kiyá, اکما die, v. int., marná, b, مرجانا ,, mar jáná, امرجانا

die, pass away, v. int., guzar jáná, الذر جانا difficult, difficulty, mushkil, مشکل dig. v. t. khodná, lissas dinner, n. m. kháná, Lils direction (of), kí taraf, کی طرف شائره disciple, n. m. shágird, مثائره distant, dur. 193 do, v. t. karná, U,S dog, n. m. kuttá, us done, v. t. kiyá, کیا donkey, n. m. gadhá, گدها doubtless, beshakk, کش ی dozen, darjan, درجن draper, n. m. bazzáz, نزان drawers, n. m. páejáma, مراع حام drawing-room, n. m. gol kamra, المول كابورة drink, v. t. píná, بيا , up, v. t. pí jáná pí lená, lila es list es v. t. hán ná, lisiba drive, drown, v. int., dúbná, dub jáná, li, 5 lie - 5 dust, to, (a room), v. t. jhá: poch kurná, اَوْ يُوجِهِهُ كُونَا فرائض فرض , duties, n. m. farz, far iz, فرائض dye, v. t. rungáná, liki, dyer, n. m. rangrez, نگ ریز early, sawere. \_ ... earth, n. f. zumín, e.s.; eat, v. t. kháná, bl.s eat up, v. t. hhá jáná, blals n. m. kinára, x 115 edge,

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n. m. andá.

egg,

else, aisá na ho ki, es si lul , warna, nahín to, si,, i .; enemy, n. m. dushman, com كافي káfí. enough, enquire, v. t., (h) púchhná, ling, (p) daryaft larná, lis cilis enter, v. int., dákhil honá b, clib entreat, v. t. (kí) minnat karní, US cio equal, to, equally, ke harábar, برابر escape, v. int., bhag jáná or nilalná, الله عائل نكانا دهاك حانا evening, n. m., shám, cla every, har ek, هر ایک evil, (p) kharáh (h) burá, اجرات إ exactly, (h) thik se (p) durust, ح درست تَهيك exceedingly, niháyat. فيايت excellent, u'mda. 83.0 except, ke siwá. 1, L explain, v. t. buyán karná, نيان کونا expect, v. t. (ká intizár harná, انتظار کرزا expedient, n. f., tadhír, נגיב, face, n. f., munh, ais facing, ke mugahala, مقابله fair, khūbsūrat, =; fall, v. int. girná U,S fall, (to the lot of), v. int., parná, يوزنا fall down, v. int., gir parná, گر يزنا fan, n. m. pun'há, Lsi fast, (make) v. t. band karná, الله كرنا father, n. m.  $b\acute{a}p$ , field, n. m. l. het, and fight, v. t. larná, laráí karná, الرّاي كرنا لونا

fighting, n. f. laráí, لزاى

fill, v. t. bharná, b, ...

filled, to be, v. int.. hhar jáná, ابهرجانا

find, v. t. páná, li

fine, khúb, خوب

fire, n. f. ág, اگ

fire, (a gun), v. t., bandúk chaláná or chhorní,

بندوق چالانا - چه زا

fire-place, stove, n f. m., chúlhá, المجودة

fish, n. f. machhlí, ميجان

fit, thík, taiyár, نيار ئېيك

fitting, munásib, ماسب

five, pánch, sil

flee, v. int., bhágná, bhág jáná, الله جانا بهاگنا

flesh, n. m. go ht, گوشت

flower, n.m. phúl, پهول

fly, see flee.

forgive, v. t. mua'f karná, boso

four, chár. ;=

fourfold, chaujuná, lil

fowl, n. f. murgí, مرغى

friend, n. m. dost,

front, in-of ke simne, in- L

ميره - بهل n. m. (h) phul. (p) mewn, ميره - بها

full, púrá, bhar, بعر دورا

furniture, n. m. asháh, الداب

gallop, v. int. dau ná, is

,, cause to, v t., daucáná, il

garden, n. m. bág, إلغ

gardener, n. m. málí, مالی gave, v. t. divá, Us gentleman, n. m. sáhib. -- olo gently, (h) dhire dhire, (p) ahista, حميرے دهيرے دهير get, obtain, v. t. páná, Ul , v. int, (with ko) milná, lilo get up, v. int., uthná, اتَّهنا give, v. t. dená, lis given, v. t. diyá, ديا go along, v. int., chalná, lila go away, v. int., jánú, chale júná, اجال حانا - جال " cause to, v. t. chuláná, Ula ,, out, v. int., ni al jáná, الكل حانا v. int., bánar jáná, اباهر جايا good, (h) achchha, (p) u'mda, Lal xale goods, n. m. mil, Jlo gone, v. int., quyá, گیا government, n. m. sarkar, 15,00 grain, n. m. dáná, anij, bis - zbi lek-contine reality gram, n. m. chaná, lis grammar, n f. sarf o nahw, مرف و نحو grass, n. f. ghás, گہاس graze, v. t. churná, t, " cause to, v t. charáná, lil gratuitously, muft, and green, (h) hará, (p) sahz, مبز - هرا groom, n. m. sáis, سائس gruel, n. f. kánjí, کا جی کا gun, n. f. bandúq, بذرق

gunpowder, n. f., bárúd, وبارود

A. cr. promont

half, ádhá, ادها

half done, adhurá, ادهورا

hand, n. m. háth, هاتهه

handkerchief, n. m. rúmál, اومال

harm, n. m. nugsán, نقصان

harvest, n. f. fasl, نصل

hat, n. f. !opi, تَوبِي

have to do, v. int., (ko) karná parná, lizy Us

he, yih, wuh, s,

head, n. m. sir,

hear, v. t. sunná, lu

heard (be) v. int., sunáí dená, سنائی دینا

heaven, n. m. ásmán, المحال

heavy, bhárí, e.l.

help, v. t. (kí) madad karná, ن مدن کر

helpless, bechára, الجارة bechára, المجارة

hen, n. f. murgí, مرغى

hence, is liya, is waste, اس واسطے - اس لئے

here, yahán, يهاى

hither, idhar, sacl

hitherto, (h) abtak, (p) hanoz, هنوز - ابتک

hold, v. t. pakaini, نيكي

holiday, n. f. chhuṭṭi, جبةًى

Honour, your, huzur, حضور

honour, n. f. i'zzat,

horse, n. m. ghorá, گهورا

hot, garm, گرم hour, n. m. ghantá, اگذیا

house, n. m. ghar, ma'lán, مكان - گر

how, kaísá, الميا

how much, kitná, lis hungry, bhúkhá, Lisa hunt, v. t. shikar khelna, til, s, ka چوق لگاما hurt, v. t. chot lugana, if, (p) agar, (h) jo, جو اگر immediately, fauran, 1,9 important, bhárí, (5.4) inculcate, v. t. samjhá dená, lie la sam indicate, v. t. batáná, دتازا م الم infant, n. m. bachcha, سياعي ink, n. f. siyáhí, inkstand, inkpot, n. f., dawát, دوات insist, v. t. táníd karná, ناکید کا inspect, v. t. muláhiza kurná, المراعة على المراعة ال Inspector (of police), n. m., dároga, sejts invalid, n. m. muríz, bímár, بيمار - مربض iron (laundry), n. f. istri, استرى is, v. int. hai, issue, offspring, n. m. aulad, יונצים it, yih, wuh, & - 8, jacket, n. m. hurtá, U,S Jumna, p. n. Jumná, lina khicharí, n. f. khicharí, ريجري kill, v. t. márná, már dálni, - Lilo Wisla چيل kite, n. f. chíl, knife, n. f. chhurí, جرى know, v. t. jánná, Lil known, to be, v. int., (.. o) m الله honá, المعلوم هو نا labour, n. f. mihnut, cisso labourer (hired) n. m. ma.dúr,

اعدر اacking, (without), ke bagair. اعنير lacking, (incomplete), biqi, باقى lady, n. f. biwi (52) lamp, n. m. chirág, j (The English word lamp is also used.) land, n. f. zamín, cros lane, n. f. galí, language, n. f. zāhán, ¿; bad, n. f. gálí, گالی

large, bará, 13.

laugh, v. int., hansná, li-is law, (doctor of), n. m. maulví, (5),0

اearn (to acquire knowledge), v. t., síkhná, اlearn (to acquire knowledge) " (to study), v. t. parhná, پرهنا learned man, n. m. 'álim, العالم leave, v. t. chho ná, b, -leave (of absence), n. f. chhutti, lentils, n. f. dál, J's العلام العلام العلام lest, aisá na ho ki mabáda, ممانا - السانة هوكاه

let go, v. t. chhor dená, liz ) , es let, (permit, allow), v. t. karne dená, کرنے دینا

letter, n. m. (p) khatt, bi n. f. (h) chitthí,

lie, n. m. jhúth, عبوده lies, to tell, v. int. jhúth bolná, الله بولنا lift, v. t. uthaná, liti light, n. f. roshní. cia,

like, kí mánind, silve s

live, v. int., (p) zinda honá, (h) jíná, نده هونا ويناء زنده

load, n. m. bojh, load, to, v. t. ládná, Ly loaded, to be, v. int. ladná list look, v. t. de hná, linke v. t. delh lená, lul rasio look for, v. t. talá h karná, اللش كر نا loss, n. m. nugsán, نقصان lying. resting, (pirt of parná) pará, 152 make, v. t. bunáná, li man, (homo), n. m. ádmi. man, (vir), n. m. mard, صون mango, n. m.  $\acute{a}m$ , many, bahut, ey گهو ي mare, n. f. ghori, margin, n. m. hinára. كداره market, n. m. bázár, jiju mason, n. m. ráj mistrí, راج مستری ٠ 6 matter, n. f. (h) bát, n. m. (p.), mu'ámala, alclas mattock, n. m. pháwrá, دياورا maund, n. m. man. 1.,00 kí m arifat. ... s by means of, ,, gosht, گوشت n. m. meat. medicine. n. f. dawá. 192 gaur karná, U,S , je meditate, v. t. v. int., milná, lilo meet. sandágar, صوداگر merchant, n. m. midnight, n. f. ádhí rát, ادهى رات he durmiyán, oluo, ¿ in the midst. milk, n. m. dúdh, 80,00

```
lie
mind,
            n. f.
                    'aql,
                                مانا
mind, to,
                    manná,
            v. t.
                                رورائے
                    rupaye,
money.
            n. m.
                    mahina,
                                مردنه
month,
            n. m.
                                دلكه
                    balai.
moreover.
                    masjid,
            n. f.
                                مسحول
mosque,
mother,
            n. f.
                    mán.
                                مار
            v. int., cha h jáná, liz 55
mount up,
                    bahut.
                                ديت
much.
                                بلكه
                    bulki.
nay, rather,
                                ننزرک
                    nazdík.
near,
                    zarúr.
                                ضرور
necessarily,
                    zarúrat.
necessity,
                                ضرورت
            n. f.
                    galuband,
                                گلا ددد
necktie.
            n. m.
                    zarúrut.
                                ضرورت
need,
            n. f.
                    súi.
needle,
            n. f.
                                مسوئي
                    (h) kabhi nahin. کبهی نبیدی
never.
                    هرگز زيدي , p) hargiz nahín, هرگز زيدي
  99
                    khabár.
                                خدم
            n. f.
news.
                    akhbár,
newspaper, n. m.
                                اخبار
                    nahín.
no, not,
                                نهيس
noise,
                    shor o gul, de , jon
            n. m.
                   do pahas,
                               56535
noon,
nothing,
                   kuchh nahín, نہیں
now, just now,
                   ab, abhí.
                               اب - ابسی
till now,
                   ab tak,
                               اب تک
                               اج کل
nowadays,
                   āj kal.
                               مانذا
obey,
            v. t.
                   manná.
obligation, n. m.
                   farz,
                                فوض
obtain,
            v. t.
                   páná, hásil karná, lily list Lola
one,
                   ek.
                                ارک
```

only, sirf, faqat, مون open, (as a flower), v. int., khilná, کولنا

كسلنا v. int., khulná, open, kholná. که ولنا open, v. t. yá. یا or. hukm, حکم order, n. m. hukm dená, lis مكم دينا order, to, v. t. otherwise. warna. ورنه out, outside. báhar, داهو n. m. bail. بيل ox, dard. pain, 3,3 n. m. pantaloon, n. m. patlún. بتلون v. int., guzar jáná, اگذر جا pass away, patient, maríz. مريض n. m. pebbles. kankar, كذكو n. m. peck. الله v. t. chugná, قلم m. f. (?), qalam, pen. people, log. لوگ n. m. pepper, n. f. mirch. مو چ permission, n. f. ijázat, اجازت Persian, Fársí. فارسى n. f. shakhs. ر بحضي person, n. m. Peshawar. Pesháwar. بيشاور n. m. petition. n. f. arzí. عوضي pice. paisá. ديسا n. m. pick up, utháná, اتهانا v. t. pink, qulibí. گلاسی adj. place, حگه n. f. jagah, plain, n. f. maidán. ميدان plan, n. f. tadbir, تدبير

v. t. lagáná, US plant, plough, n. m. hal. do v. t. hal jotna, lis, a de point out, v. t. bataná. رتانا n. m. "pulis" uls police, policeman, n. m. sipáhí. سداهي poor, indigent, (n. and adj.), garib, غريب poor, helpless, (n. and adj.), bechara, 13 = 2 possible, mum'in, us post (office), die, dá e kh ina. SIS xià SIS pot, n. m. ghará. prayer, to say, v. t., namíz pa hná, listico prayers, liturgy, n. f., namáz, prepare, v. t. taiyár karná, اقيار كر نا prepared, " taiyár, تيار házir. present, حاضر press, cupboard, n. f. almiri, coll price, n. m. (h), dám, c's n. f. (p), gim it, ==== 22 n. m. gʻaidu, saci primer, (men) máhir solo proficient, munásih, mulio proper, mil, asbáb, المعال المع property. n. m. pulse, n. f. dál. 110 punish, sizit dená. li. v. t. pupil, shigird, اگری n. m. put, place, v. t. raihná. li.5, puhinná. liir put on, v.t. lugái karná, US Sist quarrel, v. t. quickly, jald, حلد utháná, List raise, v. t.

. دلکه balkí. rather, read, to oneself, v. t., dekhná, نوکيی read, aloud, v. t. parhná, يرهنا taiyar, تيار ready, sabab. reason, سيب receive. v. t. páná, lil lál, red. .39 regularly, barábar. برابر release, v. t. chhor dená, lizojes reliance. n. m. bharosá, lugge represent, report (case), v. t., 'arz karná, li, s require, v. t. cháhná, liala rest. n. m. árám, result. n. m. natija, amii rice, grain, crop, n. m., dhán, was ,, ready for cooking, n. m., cháwal, عاول ,, cooked, n. m., bhát, بهات daulatmand. منه حاري rich. rider. n. m., sawár, ride. v. int., sawar hona, upo v. int., uthná, ligit rise. · .1. .11 river. n. m. daryá. ا الله road, way to a place, n. m., rásta, aini, road, material road, n. f., sarak, سرک room, n. m. kamrá, 8,05 rose-coloured, gulábí, گلابی rub, v. t. malná, lilo run, v. int., daurna, Ujos " cause to, v. t., dauráná, Uljos away, v. int., daur jáná, Ulajos the re-

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Aride

rupee,	n. m.	rupiya,	روپله
saddle,	n. m.	zín,	زین
salt,	n. m.	namak,	نبک
salute,	v. t.	salám karn	شلام كونا , ه
sash,	n. m.	kamarband	کمربند ,
saucer,	n. m.	pirich,	پرچ
say,	v. t. (8	se), kahná,	
scales,	n. m.	tarázú,	المسالس ترازو
school,	n. m.	Madrasa,	مدرسة
schoolmast	er, n. n	n. ustád,	استان
schoolmistr	ess, n.	f., ustání,	استاني
sea,	n. m.	daryá,	المام المام
second,	The same	dusrá,	دوسرا
see,	v. t.	dekhná,	لنهلاي
seed,	n. m.	bij,	ال الله الله الله
sell,		bechná,	
send,		bhejná,	
separate,		alag, judá,	الگ جدا
separately,		alag, judá,	الگ جدا
ser,		ser,	min men
servant,	n. m.	naukar,	. الله الما توكو
set forth,	v. t.	bayán kárn	ه. ایکان کونا
settle,	v. t.	tah karná,	ته کرنا
seven,		sát,	
sew,	v. t.	síná,	سينا
she,		wuh,	89
sheet,	n. f.	chádar,	ر المالية
shelter,	n. f.	ár,	ار مسال
shine,	v. int.	, chamakná	النج الما
shirt,	n. m.	gamíz,	قبيض .

intern index

ini v spanne s

MESSA

jútí. n. f. shoe, bandúg chaláná, لندوق حلانا shoot. v. t. n. f. dúkán, دوكان shop. سنيا shopkeeper, n. m., baniyá, دکهانا dikháná. v. t. show. show, (itself), v. int., dikháí dená, النام دياً n. m. bímár, maríz, بيمار, مريض sick. چونکه . chúnki, since. كانا v. t. gáná. sing, v. int. dúbná, li,5 sink. n. f. bahin, sister, بهن v. int., baithná, ريتهنا sit, chahh. six, 265 n. m. ásmán, Jahl sky, slay, slaughter, v. t., már dálná, المارة ال v. int., soná, sojáná, نوحانا - صونا sleep, چموتا small, chhotá. تور دالنا tor dálná, smash. v. t. سانب snake. n. m. sámp, adj. and adv., aisá waisá, Lut so, conj. chunánchi, منانجة so, sock, n. m. moza, 8300 n. m. sipáhi, سياهي soldier, v. t. 'arz karná, lis jese solicit. kuchh. some, sometimes, kabhí kabhí, کبی کہیں sometime or other, kabhí na kabhí, کبهی نه کبهی نه کبهی n. m. betá. son, n. m. (n) dukh (p) afsos, 4853 sorrow, sound, n. f. áwáz, اواز

SCHOOL

1. 2

1 :

```
v. t. boná, vije
sow,
spade, mattock, n. m., phawrá, يهاورا
          v. int., bolná.
                            بولنا
speak.
           v. t. kharch karná, lis z j
spend,
          v. int., phatná, دهتنا
split,
                 kharáb.
                            خراب
spoilt,
          n. m. chamach,
spoon,
          v. int., khará honá, lisa 1585
stand,
                 kalaf (m) kánji (f), فلف - كانجى
starch,
          v. t. 'arz karná, lis , ise
state, to,
          v. int., thaharná, ligge
stay,
                  (h) taubhi, (p) táham, ناهم - توبهي
still, yet,
          n. f. dúkán, "Jos
store,
                (h) sídha, (p) durust, ميدها
straight,
                 do. with karná, U.S. —
straighten, v. t.
                 márná,
                            مارنا
strike.
           v. t.
                            كافي
                 káfí,
sufficient.
suit, of clothes, n. m., jorá,
                                        3 .76
                 dhúp.
                            دهوب
sunshine, n.f.
                            1,600
support,
          n. m.
                 sahárá.
                   " dená, lis-
          v. t.
  ,,
                 nahw,
                            نعو
                                       ....
syntax,
          n. f.
                 jhárú dená, lizo ojlaz
           v. t.
sweep,
                            متهائي
sweetmeats, n. f. mitháí,
                 jald,
                            جلد
swiftly,
                 mez,
                            ميز
table.
          n. f.
          n. m. darzí,
tailor.
                            6113
                            لينا
take.
                 lena,
          v. t.
                            اتهانا
                 utháná,
           v. t.
     up,
 22
     away, v. int., le-jáná,
                            لے جانا
```

maza dár مزلادار tasty, استان teacher, m. n. m. ustád, استاني " f. n. f. ustání, teach, a matter, v. t., sikháná. Lilas... teach, a subject, v. t., parháná, ايرهانا v. t. kahná, batáná, lili lis tell. khaufnák, خونناک terrible. then. tab, to, تو ۔ تب there. wahán. وهاں BENDERMI LOWDER therefore. to, is live, اس لئے - تو wih. these, 22 thing, n. f. chíz. حدر think. v. int., sochná, سوجنا ,, upon, v. t. (par), gaur karná, نغور كرنا thief. n. m. chor, چور this, wih. يه those, wuh, 89 three, tín, تيرن throw away, v. t., phenk dená, نبهینک دینا ,, down, v. t., girá dená, گوادينا tighten, v. t. kasná, كسنا time, n. m. wagt, وقت tin (canister), n. m., pípá, tired, to be, v. int., thak jáná, انهک جانا 1.11 to-day, áj, mihnat, toil. n. f. معنت ,, karná, كرنا, v. t. ,, to, کل to-morrow, kal. tongue, n. f. zubán, jej 

(William)

.74WB WOODS

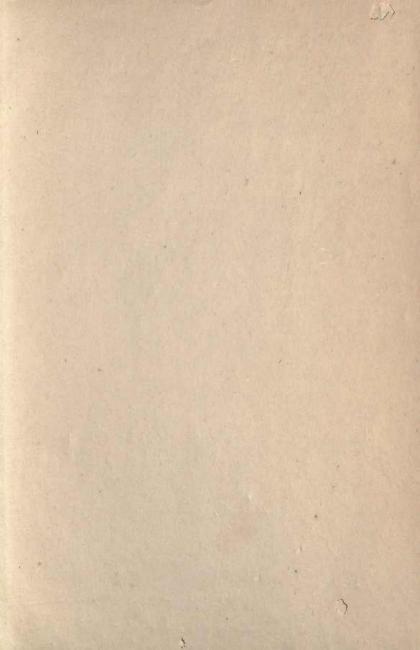
بالكل bilkull. totally, كو لگنا v. int., ko lagná, touch, کی طرف towards. kí taraf. الجارت trade. n. f. tijárat. n. m. musáfir, مسافر traveller. v. t. sulúk karná, US Solo treat. treatment, n. m. sulúk, سلوک متلون n. m. patlún. trousers, trowel, mason's, n. f., karní, کونی ,, gardener's, n. f., khurpí, ويو n. m. sach. true. truth, tell the, v. int., sach bolná, we see turn, v. int. phirná, يهرنا do. 95 two. ke níche. ے نبعیے under. سمجهنا understand, v. t. samajhná, ورنه unless. warna, ے فائدہ uselessly. befaida, vainly, 92 nwon To the oliver 1 swon bahut, very, n. m. kurtá, کوتا vest. n. f. hoshiyárí, vigilance, هوشیاری زور سے vigorously, zor se. voice, n. f. áwáz, اواز wall, n. f. díwár. ديدار گوم warm, garm, v. int., thá, قها was, v. t. dhoná, رغونا wash. washerman, n. m., dhobí, دهويي waistcoat, n. (?), "wáskit," وانسكت

```
باذي
                   pání,
            n. m.
water,
                  rástá,
                              راسته
                                             n. m.
way,
                  shádí.
                               شادي
wedding,
            n. f.
                               حنگل
            n. m. jangal,
weed.
                               li,,
           v. int., roná.
weep,
                               تولنا
                  taulná.
           v. t.
weigh,
                               بهارى
                   bhári.
weighty,
                   achchhí tarah se, = 25 500
well.
                   khúb.
                               جوب
  99
well done!
                   shábash.
                               شاباش
                               8
were.
            v. int., the.
                               كيا
                   kiyá,
what?
                   gehún,
                               گيهوں
wheat,
            n. m.
whereas,
                   chúnki,
                               چو کھ
                               سفيد
white.
                   sufaid,
                               کون
who, which, what? kaun,
whole,
                   sárá, bhar,
                               بهر - ساوا
                   kyún,
                               کيوں
why?
                               ىتى
wick.
            n. f.
                   battí.
wife.
            n. f.
                   biwi.
                               بدوي
wipe,
                   pochhná.
            v. t.
                               بوجهنا
                   'agl mand, sie Jes
wise,
            n. m.
                               ے ساتھے
with.
                   ke sáth.
                              بهيتر
within,
                   bhítar.
without,
                   báhar,
                               باهر
                   'aurat,
woman,
            n. f.
                               عورت
woodland,
                               حنكل
           n. m. jangal,
                   kám.
                               66
work.
            n. m.
workman,
                   mazdúr,
                               مزدور
            n. m:
worthy,
                    láig,
                                لائق
```

amilianow

wound,	n. f.	chot,	چوٿ
wrapper,	n. f.	chádar,	چادر ا
write,	v. t.	likhná,	لكهنا
writer,	n. m.	munshí,	منشى
year,	n. m.	(p), sal,	سال
,,	,,	(h), baras,	بوس
this year,		imsál,	امسال
last year,		pár sál,	پارسال
next year,		sál áyanda	سال آينده
yesterday,		kal,	کل
yoke, to,	v. t.	jotná,	جوتنا

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